

# THE Gleichen Call



Ninth Year, No. 48

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1916

Per Year \$1.50

## Red Cross Masquerade Ball and Box Social Tuesday, January 25th

The ladies of the Red Cross have decided to give a masquerade ball and a box social on Tuesday evening, January 25th.

Now, when the Gleichen ladies decide to do anything they do it without fail, and do it well.

This time it is for the Red Cross and that is all the more reason why they will make it a great success.

We cannot ask the ladies to enlist but they are doing just as good and important work as some who have enlisted—perhaps, more, who can say?

The bandages they make may save the life of many a man who will return to the conflict. Those socks they send may save many a boy a frozen toe that would otherwise take him off duty.

Just for a moment stop to think of the cold weather of the past week and the comfort the ladies are rendering.

Now they want to do more work but are short of material to work on and they propose to supply nice dainty baskets of edibles and let every person masquerade to the best of music in the hope of raising sufficient funds above expenses to keep them in working material.

Who can refuse to mask for such a noble cause?

Look for full particulars in next issue.

The ladies are requested to bring baskets.

## Cluny Farmer's Fund

The Cluny Farmers War Sufferers Fund committee chosen to put through this fund have decided that January 21st, 1916, shall be the day on which the first installment of this fund shall be sent to the British Government for distribution.

All those farmers who have pledged themselves to give an acre of produce, who are in a position to do so and who have not as yet paid in their acre, are hereby requested to come forward without further delay and pay their donations to the Bank of Commerce at Gleichen before the above mentioned date.

There are 54 signatures on the list and up to date few acres have been paid in. The committee intend to publish a list of those paid up when the first instalment is sent.

For the benefit of the few farmers who at the eleventh hour have changed their mind regarding the distribution of this fund the committee wishes to draw their attention to the cutting taken from the Grain Growers' Guide:

The Patriotic Acre scheme launched by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and adopted also by the United Farmers of Alberta and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, is proving a magnificent success. Saskatchewan alone will probably contribute over 3,000,000 pounds of flour, which will be presented to the British Government to be used for the relief of distress caused by the war or in whatever way the Imperial authorities think best. Up to Dec. 8th the Saskatchewan fund showed 5,180 acres promised, and 33,000 bushels of grain and \$7,320 in cash actually received at the office at Moose Jaw. These contributions are equivalent to approximately

1,670,000 pounds of flour of the best grade and there is more to come. The bountiful crop of this year has helped materially to swell the proceeds of the Patriotic Acre, and there has never been a year when the majority of farmers could better afford to give an acre of their crop to a worthy cause. This does not mean that no sacrifice has been involved in giving this acre of wheat. Some farmers have had the greater part of their crop destroyed by hail, but nevertheless they have contributed what an acre would have produced if this misfortune had not overtaken them. One farmer gave \$40. His own crop was a failure through hail, but his neighbors had 40 bushels to the acre and he wanted to give as much as they. Another apologized for sending only 20 bushels of wheat, his yield having been below the average for this year, and hoped he would be able to give a 40 bushel next year.

It will be remembered that shortly after the outbreak of war the Federal Government and some of the Provincial Governments made gifts of flour to the British authorities. Part of the proceeds of this gift were recently used for the relief of lodging house keepers on the east coast whose livelihood has been largely taken away from them by the unwelcome visits of Zeppelins and the fear of bombardment by the German fleet. Anyone who knows the lodging house keepers of the British seaside towns will understand the gratitude of the dear ladies for Canada's gift.

THE PLEDGE  
February 15, 1915. Whereas, we the farmers of the Cluny district have benefited rather than suffered through the war, therefore, be it resolved that we, the farmers of the Cluny district, do hereby pledge ourselves to give the produce of one acre of our respective farms for the benefit of sufferers from the war. The contribution to be handled through a committee appointed for that purpose and sent to the British Government for distribution. The contribution to be handed in as soon as possible after threshing.



PRIVATE M. LEE

"Mosey" Lee was the first Gleichen soldier boy to return from England and he was given a hearty welcome home. He spent several days visiting friends and relatives here and is now in the convalescent home in Calgary. He fell off a bus in London and injured his back. He still hopes to recover and is most anxious to return to his battalion.

Roy M. Allen has taken over the Queenstown mail and stages will leave his barn at 8 o'clock every Monday and Thursday morning. Leave your orders with him.

## First Hockey Match Bassano vs. Gleichen

On Friday, Jan. 7th, the local hockeyists accompanied by a score of loyal supporters, including several lady rooters, journeyed to Bassano, where they succeeded in taking the latter's team into camp to the tune of 7-2.

Despite the extreme cold weather quite an enthusiastic crowd turned out to witness the first game of the season.

When Referee Donnelly sounded the whistle for commencement of play it looked like a fairly even bet. However, at the end of the first half Gleichen led 2-0, the second goal being scored while one of their men was doing time for a minor offence. As the score would indicate play was very even and the pace a fast one for an opening contest.

The second period opened with a fierce attack by the visitors, who netted three more within the first ten minutes, while Bassano got one making the score 5-1.

Up to this time the play was quite interesting, but the Bassano boys seemed to lack condition, and not being able to stand the pace commenced to rag instead of hockey.

Before final time was called Gleichen scored two more while Bassano got one. Few penalties were meted out for infractions and these for lesser offences, such as trips and slashing. Following is the line up:

GLEICHEN	goal	BASSANO
Telfer	point	Flath
Rawlett	cover	Nixon
Gaudaur	McLaughlin	
McKay	rover	Smith
O. McHugh	centre	Currie
H. McHugh	right	Rennie
Vic Beaupre	left	C. McClary

Referee M. Donnelly of Gleichen.

Judge of play M. Tegerdine of Bassano.

Timekeepers Jack Bell for Gleichen and Mr. Price for Bassano.

## Pioneer District Patriotic Fund

E. Elder	\$10
M. Munroe	10
S. Page	3
D. Kidd	3
V. Bertrand	5
J. B. Hall	1
R. Shore	5
A. N. Blue	5
N. G. Hall	2
N. Johnson	1.50
G. E. McCumber	5
J. Malony	3
B. Hall	1
Ira Miller	1
W. Ivers	2
A. Leverett	3
A. Stumpf	1
O. H. Olsen	1
James Page	50
H. Deitz	10
J. Ebbie	10
P. Winger	2
C. Gustavson	2
E. A. Peterson	2
R. O. Burk	2
J. E. Burk	2
J. Glambek	2
J. W. Shields	5
J. J. Ausgard	5
J. O'Leary	3
L. A. Ausgard	2
P. Mills	5
E. E. Perkins	2
G. A. Todd	5
John Williams	10
S. O'Leary	1
A. Beggs	5
W. Smith	2.50
E. J. Mills	5
A. Osler	2

## 588,358 BU. GRAIN RECEIVED

The grain receipts at the local elevators struck the lowest mark the past week since they opened for business last fall, which was due to the very cold weather and also the shortage of cars; although the price was the best that has been offered this season, wheat reaching 96 cents by wagon load.

There was only 6,772 bushels of wheat taken in and 1,653 of oats, making a total for the season of 588,358.

Seven cars of grain were shipped from Gleichen and one from Stobart, making a total of 296 from here and 17 from Stobart. There is still about 225 cars on the order book and it is feared there will not be very many available for sometime yet.

## Local and District Happenings

Jan. 25—Masquerade ball,

For high class Razors go to the Gleichen Trading Company, all prices from \$1 up to \$5.

Rev. E. Cox Clarke has spent the most of the past week at Calgary, where his wife is dangerously ill. Her many friends hope for her speedy recovery.

For razor straps, brushes, shaving soap, etc., go to the Gleichen Trading Company.

Newest receipt for la grippe:—Five drops of "horrid oil", double the dose each day until cured, but don't take the "wong" pills.

You should see the new pocket knives just received by the Gleichen Trading Company at all prices from 25c to \$3.50.

Victor L. Scott enlisted Tuesday with the 137th Overseas battalion and is now in Calgary with the rest of the Gleichen boys anxious to get off to the front.

For table cutlery carvers in case, electro plate, etc., go to the Gleichen Trading Company.

The numerous friends of Captain F. E. Ward will be pleased to learn that he has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He has recovered from his wounds and expects to return to the front at any time.

For your wash boilers, wringers, ironing board, irons, etc., go to the Gleichen Trading Co.

J. H. Herbert returned last Sunday from his trip to the California exposition and has taken up his position as foreman at the T. T. Hill ranch.

Marshall H. Gooch has joined the 97th battalion as No. 145 and left on Tuesday for Toronto. More power to our Yankee friends. Our friend "Marshall" may be counted among the best of our southern cousins and will make Gleichen known. He was one of 45 men who left from Calgary Tuesday.

J. Osler	10
D. Osler	10
E. Gower	5
J. G. Stuart	40

Bring your entries for auction to T. H. Beach at once if you want to have them on his sale bills for January 22nd.

James Young and T. H. Beach spent several days the past week at Stettler purchasing stock.

Harold McHugh left last week for Detroit, where he will spend a year studying electrical engineering, more particularly along the lines of automobile work.

Roy M. Allen has made several improvements to the Gleichen Livery Barn and is now feeding only timothy hay which his customers very much appreciate. He solicits your patronage, believing he will give you every satisfaction.

G. C. House returned on Tuesday from Calgary with his daughter, who recently was successfully operated on in Calgary for appendicitis. They have since left for their home in the Buffalo hills.

The many friends of T. S. Stokely, of the Royal Bank staff, will join us in extending to him most sincere sympathy in the loss of his brother, James Clark Stokely, who was killed in action in the Dardanelles on December 11th. Mr. Stokely only received the sad intelligence last Thursday.

There has been quite an exodus of ladies and gentlemen from this district to Rochester, Minn., to consult with the famous Mayo Bros., who have won the distinction of being the greatest and most successful surgeons in America. Among those who left here recently to consult them are Mr. and Mrs. George and Mrs. Joseph Desjardine, Mrs. Naylor and Mrs. Allgood. Their many friends will join us in wishing them one and all a safe return.

This cold weather warms our hearts towards the coal man and more so when we read of the many troubles there are in other towns. So far this town has been very fortunate, although our coal men have had their troubles. The genial manager of Brown's Transfer has been able to keep every one going although often obliged to distribute in small quantities. He has now on order ten cars comprised of all the different classes of coal and expects to be able to promptly fill orders.

## Queenstown Notes

The patriotic basket social, held in the Queenstown school a week ago was quite a success and well attended. About \$80 was realized from the sale of baskets.

A committee composed of Gordon Stuart, H. Dietz, W. McCabe and Milo Monroe, to collect money for the patriotic fund east of Snake Lake, have been working quite energetically and several hundred dollars has been collected.

A few of the Queenstown girls have left the district to take up studies in the city. Miss Nellie Munroe and Agnes Glambek have gone to Calgary and Maggie Durston has gone to Edmonton, while Miss Lila Beggs accompanied her parents to the coast.

Philip Stumpf is attending the agricultural college at Claresholm.

"Calgary or bust Jan. 18, 19, 20 and 21" is the slogan of the Queenstown delegates to the farmers convention.

Miss Eva Hall, who has been at a Calgary hospital for sometime, has returned to her home in much better health.

Preston Mills is on the sick list this winter and is considering a change of climate.

Mr. Chris Christensen, who has been employed drilling wells on the reserve for several years, has moved his outfit to Queenstown and has started drilling a well for Geo. Macomber.

Dick Shore, our old mail rider, has thrown up the job and the mail is now being brought out by Mr. Thoms in Gleichen.

If you have anything worth selling at auction you should list it with T. H. Beach at once so that he can advertise it for his regular monthly sale on Jan. 22.

See our Golden Nugget Range with steel top and copper reservoir on base \$12.50 Gleichen Trading Coy.

More than a year ago it was reported that Harold Dare had been killed while fighting in the trenches in France, and his many friends in this district will be surprised and pleased to learn that he is still very much alive and fighting for his country. C. F. Bruce of Cluny, for whom he worked previous to enlisting, has just received a letter from him from which we learn he is still enjoying all the life of a very active soldier. He will be remembered by many as a member of the R. N. W. M. Police here.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice.

FOR SALE—50 tons of wheat hay at \$4.55 per ton. Apply N. N. Hayes Gleichen.

FOR SALE—South East 1, 31 18 20, \$20 per acre \$500 down balance 5 years. Emil Korn, 2013 Cortez St. Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A few young sows in pig. Apply Wm. Brown and Son Queenstown.

GIRL WANTED—For light house work. Apply C. J. Gaudaur, Gleichen.

FILMS or plates developed. Printing done. All work guaranteed first class. See F. A. Williams, Box 50 Gleichen.

THRESHING OUTFIT—For sale Case Separator, new 28-40. Gas pull engine 15.30 in good repair. Having finished my own threshing I will sell my outfit cheap for cash or half cash and balance on security. George Nelson, Box 22, Gleichen.

FOR SALE—south half of section 31 tp. 18 rg. 20, \$20 per acre. \$1000 cash down. Balance 3 years at 6 per cent interest. Apply John Glambek, Queenstown, Alta.

STRAYED—from ranch of Casper Bartsch, one dark bay gelding, fore-top clipped, white spot on head, pigson toed, branded, blotched \$10 reward for delivery to above.

LOST OR STOLEN—Brown mare, small white spot on forehead, 5 years old, branded JD joined together on the right jaw, weighs about 1500 lbs. Has been missing over a year. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery. Apply to Jos. Desjardine, Box 161, Gleichen.

LOST—1 red yearling heifer, brand VV left ribs, 1 roan yearling steer branded GR right ribs. Finder please notify H. M. Taylor, Cluny, Alta.

THE GLEICHEN WEATHER REPORT  
The following weather report is supplied by J. W. Jowett, who is officially appointed by the Dominion Government:

	Max.	Min.
Jan. 5	-1	-33
6	11	-6
7	10	-6
8	0	-8
9	-6	-13
10	-9	-25
11	-23	-41

## SAFE INVESTMENTS

The Anglo-French War Bonds at present yield about 6 1/2%. They can be had in denominations of \$100.00 and upwards. Why not carry your SAVINGS in these Bonds which are SECURE and immediately SALEABLE?

Through the medium of our private leased wires we buy and sell on commission, for cash or on margin, all classes of stocks and bonds—also grain—on the Winnipeg, Montreal, New York and Chicago Exchanges. Correspondence invited.

Lougheed & Taylor, Limited

STOCK BROKERS  
CALGARY CANADA

## CONSUMPTION TAKES HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE

Hundreds of people succumb to consumption every day.

Science proves that the germs only thrive when the system is weakened from colds or sickness, overwork, confining duties or other general weakness exists.

The best physicians point out that during changing seasons the blood should be made rich and pure and active by taking Scott's Emulsion after meals. The cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion warms the body by enriching the blood; it peculiarly strengthens the lungs and throat, while it upholds the resistive forces of the body to avoid colds and prevent consumption.

If you work indoors, the easily, feel languid or nervous, Scott's Emulsion is the most strengthening food-medicine known. It is totally free from stupefying drugs. Avoid substitutes.

14-42 Scott & Bowles, Toronto, Ontario.

## American Harvest Best in History

Government's Crop Reports Indicate Record Harvests in All Directions

American harvests this year will be the most valuable ever known. With the wheat crop exceeding a billion bushels, the largest ever produced in one season by any nation, and a corn crop which also may prove to be the largest ever grown, the government's October crop report, issued recently, announced preliminary estimates which indicate record harvests of oats, barley, rye, sweet potatoes, rice, tobacco and hay.

Corn is still king of crops, with indications of 3,026,159,000 bushels. While that is 58,000,000 bushels below the record of 1912, the final production when the harvest is over, and all statistics compiled, may more than make up the difference. The higher prices this year assure the most valuable crop of corn ever grown.

Wheat prospects increased as the growing season progressed, and this government's early season forecasts moved up month by month, so that the preliminary estimate of production was placed at 1,002,029,000.

Oats will exceed the record crop of 1912 by almost 100,000,000 bushels. Barley will exceed its record of 13,000,000 bushels, sweet potatoes by 5,000,000 bushels, rice by 500,000 bushels and hay by 8,000,000 tons.

Minard's Liniment Cures Danoruff.

Food Problems at Petrograd

The population of Petrograd, Moscow, and other large centres was enormously increased recently owing to the influx of refugees and the mobilization of three million men in Petrograd. A whole million have been added to the number of inhabitants, and the food problem has become serious.

Owing to the curtailment of the trunk line service and lack of means of transport, the government has now taken the food supply of the capital into its own hands. Mr. Krivoshin, minister of agriculture, has assumed responsibility for the purchase and transport of foodstuffs.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

120 Bushels Oats to Acre

C. S. Noble of the Noble farm, says the Lethbridge Herald, states that he has just finished threshing a 90-acre field of oats, which yielded 111 bushels and 23 pounds to the acre. The crop was on fall plowing, and Mr. Noble states that this is the best crop that he has ever had. His oats on summer fallow, he states, will go 120 bushels.

An Irishman was one day looking at the notice "Your King and Country Need You." A delicate-looking Englishman happened to be passing by, and, thinking to have a joke at Pat's expense, started the following: "Well, Pat, will you volunteer for the front?"

"Begob, I will if you come."

"Why, when the Kaiser sees you he will look for peace. He'll think the British are risin' from the dead."

"HAD ALMOST GIVEN UP."

Sarnia, Ont.—"About 27 years ago I was taken very bad, my blood, too, was in bad shape. I got so I had to go to bed and I was there for over three months. I could not eat and suffered untold agony. I had three of the best doctors I could get but it just seemed nothing was going to help me. I had almost given up. I thought I would never be any better and was willing to give up and die rather than suffer as I was. A neighbor of mine told me of Dr. Pierce's wonderful medicine and I decided to use it. My husband bought me six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription.' I had not taken it long when I felt better. In less than six weeks I was out of bed, and in less than six months I was cured and have been well ever since. Do all my own work. I have raised three daughters, two are married and have children. They have used it and they are healthy, so are their children. I am sure it was all on account of my having them use the medicine."

"I keep all of Dr. Pierce's medicines in the house. 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Smart-Weed'—anything prepared by Dr. Pierce is good. I also have a copy of the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, which I have had 26 years; it has been very valuable to me."—Mrs. J. Way, 232 Ontario St., Sarnia, Ont.

If you are a sufferer, if your daughter, mother, sister need help, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form from any medicine dealer to-day. Then address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and get confidential medical advice entirely free.

A most valuable book in any home is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. A splendid 1008-page volume, with engravings and colored plates. A copy will be sent to anyone sending fifty cents in stamps, to pay the cost of wrapping and mailing only, to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills, first put up nearly 50 years ago.

W. N. U. 1077

## Prohibition in Kansas

Testimony of Governor Capper as to the Good Results From Prohibition

Officials in Kansas are careful to act and utterances to see that they do not give aid and comfort to the liquor traffic. They have long recognized in it a virulent enemy of the moral and material progress of the state. In this they give evidence of their intelligence. They have long antagonized it, exerting their influence to the utmost to protect their people—men, women and children—against it. In this way they have shown themselves worthy of position, influence and power. They have not let themselves for its money, its favor or its votes to the liquor trade, in this they have shown themselves honorable officials and have contributed to conditions in Kansas such as Governor Capper of that state certifies to as follows: Says Governor Capper:

"I was born in Kansas. I have lived here all my life and I want to say that one of the greatest blessings bestowed on this state, and the law which is doing more to make good men and women, and bring prosperity to the people of Kansas, is the enactment of the constitution prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquor. At the end of nearly a generation of prohibition in this state, it may truthfully be said that the prohibitory law has never so fully enforced as now and never so generally approved by the people of the state."

"Approval, indeed, is too mild a word to express the attitude of the Kansas people toward this provision of the state constitution. Most of them are enthusiastically in favor of it. It is the portion of the fundamental law of the state that is nearest to their hearts. And they have ample reason for their approval of prohibition."

"This state has a much larger relative number of young men and young women in college than any other state, according to the census of 1910."

"The percentage of illiteracy in Kansas is lower than in any other state in the union except one."

"Thirty-two counties in Kansas have abandoned their county farms and 88 counties did not have an insane person on their county farms last year."

"Kansas has no bonded debt except \$370,000 held by the state school fund. Every governor of Kansas for 29 years has said that prohibition is a great success."

"More than 700 editors and newspaper men of Kansas are in conventions unanimously endorsing prohibition."

"Every political party in Kansas favors the prohibition law."

"The mothers of Kansas say they are satisfied to have their boys and girls grow up without seeing the open saloon."

"During its last session the legislature by unanimous vote in both houses went upon the record in a series of strong resolutions, telling what prohibition has done for Kansas and emphatically endorsing it."

"How pitiful in comparison to those of Kansas appear those officials anywhere who see nothing, say nothing, do nothing, touching the evils of the liquor trade save that which the pernicious traffic wishes them to see, to say, or to do.—Portland, Me., Express."

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:

Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont.

Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.

Charles Wharton, Mulgrave, N.S.

Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N.S.

Pierre Landers, Sen., Pokemouche, N.B.

Hay Supply in Britain

An official announcement has been made regarding the recent instructions issued by the board of agriculture. It is stated that there is no cause whatever to fear that the supply of hay available for the private consumer will fall short of the demand.

The requirements of the army at home and abroad will not absorb one-eighth of the total crop, even supposing that the crop is not more than half the usual one. It is recognized by the authorities, the announcement continues, that their embargo on the sale of hay, prior to its being offered to the army purchasing officers, may cause inconvenience to the private trade. It is desired to avoid this as much as possible, and therefore all persons desirous of purchasing hay which has not been inspected by the purchasing officers are desired to communicate with the district officer and secure the necessary certificate of release, if the hay is found unsuitable for army requirements.

How Bookworms Are Tracked

To guard the million books in the New York public library against the ravages of bookworms and other insects which feed upon the paper, the glue on the backs, and the cloth and leather bindings, a constant care is exercised, and a keen watch kept for any evidence of their activities. One woman is assigned exclusively to this work. When treating the books she wears a huge apron which completely covers her gown. A chemically volatile liquid is used to fumigate the books, which lurk in the dusty documents, and even the air she breathes is screened against contagion. Close touch is kept with the health department, and books that have been returned from infected areas are fumigated before being restored to circulation.

Preocious Boy

Boy—Please, miss, didn't you say you'd give me a kiss if I could get some groundsel for your canary?

Miss—Yes, I did.

Boy—Here's the groundsel, and please, I've sold the kiss to my big brother for sixpence.

Girl—All that you are you owe to me, John.

John—If that was all I owed I could quit work tomorrow.

## Battle in the Air

British Aviator, on First Trip Across Channel, Engages in Fight in Clouds With Taube

Crossing from Salisbury Plain to join the British forces in France, an aviator, telling of his first crossing Channel flight, said that where he and his pilot had with a German Taube en route, which ended in the German being brought to earth.

For a time they were lost in the clouds, when they suddenly heard, though they could not see, the buzz of a biplane on their starboard bow. Just as suddenly as they found themselves enveloped in the cloud bank they burst into dazzling sunlight. Then the writer proceeded:

"As we 'cleared' we were astonished to note that we were hardly two hundred feet above another aeroplane, which was following us very closely. The Taube was flying in a very low position, and the ominous crosses showed him to be a German 'Extension-Taube.' We had the 'speed on him,' and gained so rapidly that we were right above him before he noticed us. He then, however, showed his head to climb 'like a snail.' On the inside of his first bank the German observer opened fire with a Mauser. He was too wide to get even the planes. We circled for his 'blind side' and got our machine gun on him. My pilot stood our machine on the very tip of his left wing and shot him down. He left a trail of smoke and fell into the sea. Our machine gun was obviously unexpected, because after a few rounds the Taube went into what was almost a 'nose dive' and made for the clouds below."

We had now been in the air for more than two and a half hours, and the pilot showed some anxiety about the petrol supply. He advised close quarters as soon as possible. He almost had his wish in an extreme degree, because in an instant we met the Taube in the cloud and passed at such close quarters that our right wing plane carried away a strut of his undercarriage and was twisted in the process. We blazed away in one another's wake with carbines.

"Both machines went up and this time got clear of the clouds. As we left the under ribs of the 'Taube' stuff I saw the Taube set about showing his nose right over us. At the same time he let out a clumsy grapple, from which dangled a number of what appeared to be contact grenades. To avoid this crossing manoeuvre was a matter of life and death. I just had time to shout to the pilot to climb high, because the German was climbing better and getting straight across us. The Hun anticipated our sudden upward turn in time to alter his course accordingly. He was still in our line, coming down with the grapple missiles a good 200 feet below him. We had not left the outer side of our steep wing tip when he was over us. The grapple dashed against an aleron, bounced back, dropped a few grenades into space and then seemed to cling to our upper plane in a sort of way. I had leaped along the body in a moment, and, assisted by a tilt of the machine, threw the grapple and exploded the grenades with my pistol. There was a loud explosion, a dazzling flash and an 'air bump' which jolted us leftward, but which did not disturb our necessary equilibrium. Bits of grenade shrieked and tore through the planes. But fortunately the sun was shining, the connecting wire had been liberated by the Hun as soon as he thought he had us. All that was left of the grapple and the grenades went circling earthward to frighten some innocent Continental villagers."

"The engine was now throbbing ominously. The pilot gave the order 'Up to live.' It was a time for desperate measures. The German, having come away from his 'leap across us,' was now circling in an endeavor to bomb us. We steered out of three nasty 'blobs' of high explosive and by a strenuous 'climb' managed to get a shade above him before he had set our tail on fire. Turning down with our bare due to a distance of not more than 200 yards. Seagulls that our speed was well on to 120 miles an hour, the Hun did not have much time to figure it all out. We saw him hover for just an instant. He circled inward, almost in a straight line, but not soon enough to escape us."

"My pilot did not deflect his course one degree. Collision seemed inevitable. In a fraction of a second both machines might have been hurled down to earth, which would mean the complete destruction of both. But the Hun didn't have quite the 'nerve.' He went into a nose dive when we were so close that we heard the noise of his engine as it 'complained' at the controls. He made a sharp turn and, on the air pump of the Hun's engine. At the same moment I dropped on him all the missiles I could grasp in that instant. A grenade hit the Hun near the engine, and exploded with a sharp report. The Taube burst into flames. He crashed downward a hundred yards."

"By this time two of our cylinders 'chuffed out.' Luckily we had just spotted an open patch in the clouds. It was close country, and as we had no way of telling our course during the fight we were really on the right side of the 'cloud.' At 2,000 feet the engine 'petered out' and we had to land. Going down wind we made for a stubble field and 'got in' nicely. We were much relieved to find some friendly troops near by. They led us to a spot only two fields away where the German had crashed. There lay the Taube a charred and tangled wreck. There was nothing left of the Hun's airmen but their identity disks clinging to some shapely bones. We thought of the fortunes of war and how easily the situation might have been reversed."

Gallant Major—It's glad I am to see you about me again, but what was that was that was that?

Convincence—I was very, very ill, major, through ptomaine poisoning.

Major—Dear, dear, now! What was that an' delirium tremens you never know what to eat or drink nowadays?

Punch.

"Bilgins is a remarkable fisherman."

"Yes, I honestly believe it's more wonderful for a man to think up the stories Bilgins tells than it would be actually to catch the fish."

## Sweet Clover on Poor Land

It Has a Very Considerable Loosening Action on the Ground

The place for sweet clover is on the poorer lands. It also will grow on land that has some alkali in it. In some cases it will kill out salt grass—and that's an acid test. It will grow on some of the poorest lands where other leguminous crops fail. Sweet clover adds considerable nitrogen to the soil, for the nitrogen-fixing bacteria are active. It has a very considerable loosening action on the ground. And it is important to remember also that the bacteria that grow on the roots of this crop are the same as those found on the roots of alfalfa, so it is an excellent crop to grow before alfalfa. The bacteria on the roots of red clover are not the same as the alfalfa bacteria.

Sweet clover is not and never will be a substitute for alfalfa or red clover in feed production, where these crops do well. This fact should never be forgotten. Of course, with the present high prices of seed, there is good profit in producing it, but some day this demand will be supplied, and the price of seed will be much lower. The use of sweet clover is the basis on which this crop must be judged—when considered as a permanent proposition—and it is not the equal of alfalfa or red clover in this respect when the conditions are favorable for these crops.

There is no disposition to discourage the intelligent growing of sweet clover. Not at all. The crop has its place, which is on the poorer soils and locations. But there has been much misleading information about this wonderful weed, which some persons have converted into a religion. The most important Kansas leguminous crop. It is time the crop was judged on the basis of its real worth. It has its place, but this place is not where alfalfa or red clover succeed well.

How many farm homes are there where the garden is lacking and where even the plant as a fruit would be luxury. If the garden is ignored or neglected by the farmer, then the woman should arise to the occasion and make it what it should be, especially where it may be the means of providing the home against poverty.

We have frequently noticed that, where the woman does not interest herself in the garden and the cows and pigs and chickens, they are often apt to be neglected, especially in the beginning of farm operations, whether in the timbered sections or on the prairie. In the early times, practically everything was produced on the farm, even to the clothing. When practically everything comes from the store, indolence and poverty are generally not far away.—The Farmer.

Canada Has Big Field in Eastern Siberia

Former Canadian Trade Commissioner Tells Dominion of Future Prospects

C. P. Just, former Canadian trade commissioner at Hamburg, speaks in glowing terms of Eastern Siberia and the opportunities awaiting the Canadian manufacturers. He points out that Great Britain and Germany are the great contenders for this business, and Germany is now eliminated. Western manufacturers, he thinks, should especially make an effort to secure some of the vast business.

When war broke out, Mr. Just was in Hamburg, and was immediately made prisoner. After seven months of waiting he, with seven British consuls, were released. On his arrival in England he found instructions from the Canadian government to go to Russia, and he has had unusual advantages in observing conditions in the great empire. He brings back valuable information that throughout Siberia there are immense training camps where sturdy young Russians are being drilled and prepared for the army.

"Russia," says Mr. Just, "has an inexhaustible supply of men and men in the field. All she is lacking is equipment, and this is being rapidly remedied, for while I was in Japan I learned that the whole output of the Japanese armaments had been placed at the disposal of the Russians. Russians have no misgivings whatever as to the result of the war. They see a great victory in view, and are not alarmed at the invasion of their territory by Germans."

Romance of Barbed Wire

Barbed wire, which is playing such an important part in the war, was invented a good many years ago by an American named William. A well-known inventor, he was a farmer and a backwoodsman, he had made a fence for his own use by first stretching ordinary wire round some posts, and then putting on the barbs with a pair of pliers. Two keen young men, out for a holiday, saw this fence and thought it might prove a good thing. They at once made an arrangement with Ellwood; he was to make it, they were to get the orders. Within ten days they had sent in orders amounting to nearly \$5,000. Ellwood left the little village, went to Chicago, and in two weeks he was making barbed wire by machinery.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Comforts For Canadian Soldiers

As a result of the summer's work of the war purchasing commission, of which the Hon. A. E. Kemp is the head, provision has been made for the needs of Canadian soldiers.

The work of the commission has been proceeding all summer and orders have been placed covering a long list of articles which experience has shown to be necessary in the outfitting of an army for modern warfare.

To a large extent deliveries on these orders have already been made, and the work is so far advanced as to leave no room for doubt that the Canadians at the front and in training will have everything that is included in an up-to-date equipment.

Girl (reading letter from brother at the front)—John says a bullet went right through his hat without touching him.

Old Lady—What a blessing he had his hat on, dear.

"Why so sad and downcast?"

"My wife has threatened to leave me."

"Cheer up; women are always threatening something like that, but they hardly ever do it."

"That's what I was thinking."

## Grow Enough to Eat

Why Some Farmers Always Remain Poor

I passed the home of a farmer to-day who was reported as being a poor man, with a large family of children to support. He was away from home working out with his hands, and he did not have time to clear much land, because he had to be away nearly all the time to make enough to buy groceries and clothe the family. I could see the reason why it would keep him busy, for it would seem that everything in the way of food would have to be bought. There were not even enough potatoes growing on the place to feed an Irish family a month, and potatoes are a good form of food for everyone. The vegetable garden and small fruit garden were missing, and there was not even a flower to cheer. No wonder they were poor. People are poor indeed when there is not thrift enough in the mother, if not in the father, to have a garden.

"Grow enough to eat," should be the motto of every settler, and this can be done on a very small tract of ground. Potatoes, beans and peas make a perfect and balanced ration, and with other vegetables and small fruit and a cow and flock of hens the poor man may have a table that kings might envy. It is a well known fact that people eat too much meat and not enough vegetables. The meat clearing should be for a garden, and every child should learn to work in the garden as soon as they start to learn to work at their lessons at school. There is absolutely no excuse for not having a profitable garden where there are children in the family over eight years of age, even though the father has to work out.

Potatoes and such vegetables as onions, carrots, parsnips, rutabagas and beans generally can be exchanged for groceries. When they cannot be traded they always can be fed to the pigs and converted into products that will sell. How often we have seen settlers buying salt pork, butter, and even eggs and potatoes. When these products have to be purchased on the farm, it is no wonder that the farmer has to work out.

How many farm homes are there where the garden is lacking and where even the plant as a fruit would be luxury. If the garden is ignored or neglected by the farmer, then the woman should arise to the occasion and make it what it should be, especially where it may be the means of providing the home against poverty.

We have frequently noticed that, where the woman does not interest herself in the garden and the cows and pigs and chickens, they are often apt to be neglected, especially in the beginning of farm operations, whether in the timbered sections or on the prairie. In the early times, practically everything was produced on the farm, even to the clothing. When practically everything comes from the store, indolence and poverty are generally not far away.—The Farmer.

Canada's Soldiers

To live far away from these islands, and yet be English, is to possess more imagination, foresight, and even patriotism than the average lower-class Briton. The Canadian and Australian have volunteered in their thousands to fight for the motherland on the battlefields of Flanders and Gallipoli. At the beginning of things the German newspapers openly sneered at the Canadians as "cowboys in slouch hats," now their military experts describe the soldiers from over the Atlantic as the "four hundred"—the British and the Canadians. It is, of course, true that many of the "Canadians" are young Englishmen who have sought their fortunes over there, thereby showing grit, determination, courage—all the qualities the Happy Warrior should possess. Moreover, they have been in the front line for many months, and when they went to the fighting line they won instant glory. If anybody thinks that Canada could or would be ready, at a pretext, to throw off allegiance to the Crown, events must have indicated them for ever.—London Sketch.

"Young Blighter"

Mr. Ben Tillet, the noted labor leader, who has been visiting the trenches, writes:

"I remember one afternoon when some of my own dockers who were in the trenches outside Ypres came up to me and said: 'Now look here, Ben, you'll have to do something to get these bloody kids from risking themselves too much. Look at that young blighter over there. He goes looking for risks. He don't care if he's killed, but we'll get the blame if he is. We can't get a bit of rest looking after him. Just you tell him to stop when you go back, because we can't do anything, as the kid will always have his own way. Just look at him now!'"

"I did. Then I laughed."

"It's all very well for you, O laud, Ben," said a docky—here a coal heaver at Tilbury when he's out of the army—but he looks for more trouble than we do."

"Well, I had to laugh, for the 'kid' is the oldest son of the Queen of England, and in due time will be King Edward VIII."

Workers' Families to Get Allowance

The Imperial authorities have decided to pay a weekly separation allowance of 17s 6d (\$120) to the family of each married man among the munition workers who recently went from Canada to England to engage in this work.

There were 1,710 men who went from Canada, of whom it is thought probably 1,000 are married. This would mean that about \$4,000 per week would be sent back here for distribution amongst the families of the men by the labor department.

This separation allowance is in addition to the regular wages paid to the men.

"Why so sad and downcast?"

"My wife has threatened to leave me."

"Cheer up; women are always threatening something like that, but they hardly ever do it."

"That's what I was thinking."



**ROYAL YEAST CAKES**  
MAKE PERFECT BREAD

Bread made in the home with Royal yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other. Food Scientists claim that there is more nourishment in a pound of good home made bread than in a pound of meat. Consider the difference in cost.

**E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED**  
TORONTO, ONT.  
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

## Help Livestock Association

Manitoba Government Assists Brandon Winter Fair Association

The Manitoba government, at the request of a large deputation from the Brandon Winter Fair and Livestock Association has agreed to assist the association to realize cash on its debentures of \$105,000 issued about two years ago and which could not be sold owing to the state of the money market. The deputation asked for assistance from the government until the financial market is in better condition and the request was granted.

The government promised to arrange that \$105,000 be raised for the association and takes the unsold debentures for security. Principal and interest is guaranteed by the city of Brandon and the government takes no risk in the matter. The Brandon Winter Fair Board, however, has placed at its disposal the sum of \$105,000. The delegates stated that no winter fair would be held at Brandon this year.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honest in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Origin of "Boycott"

The word boycott is only thirty-five years old, and yet it would probably puzzle a large number of people to explain its origin. In the year 1880 there was a tenant in Ireland, a well-known landlord named Captain Boycott. His differences with his tenants and with the Land League became so severe that the neighborhood declined to have any dealings with him. The result was something more than being sent to Coventry by the countrymen. It included a refusal to have any commercial dealing, whatever with the victim. The first known use of the word was by John Dillon, in a speech at Cashel, on the 17th of November, when he made use of the phrase, "We have no trade with the man who is now and law known as boycotting." The term was at once picked up by the press, and passed immediately into common use, appearing three days later in the Times. It is now a common word in the language but its origin is already half forgotten.

Miller's Worm Powders attack worms in the stomach and intestines at once, and no worm can come in contact with them and live. They also correct the unhealthy conditions in the digestive organs that invite and encourage worms, setting up reactions that are most beneficial to the growth of the child. They have attested their power in hundreds of cases and at all times are thoroughly trustworthy.

First Aid Courses in Preparatory Schools

St. John Ambulance Association Will Arrange to Give Them

The St. John Ambulance Association general executive has decided to arrange with preparatory schools throughout Canada for courses in first aid work during their period of training in Canada. Statistics show that during the four years of the association's work in Canada 36,000 persons have received the training. At the end of the number was 11,350, an increase of more than a thousand over the preceding twelve months period. General Secretary Birdwhistle will leave shortly on a tour of all the provincial branches.

An American tourist, thinking to get a rise out of an old Highland minister, remarked:

"Don't you think if a man left enough money to your church he'd get into heaven?"

"Aweel," was the cautious reply, "I wadna say that for a fact, but it's weel worth tryin'."

"Them was nice folk you waited on, Manie, ain't they?"



## THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday In The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00

Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1916

Had the Calgary internal elevator been erected at Gleichen with its three thousand capacity the Gleichen and Queenstown districts could have supplied more than two-thirds of its capacity, and if Strathmore and Bassano joined with us we would have it piled higher than the roof. Don't worry Calgary. Just send it down the line and the trouble of filling it will be a pleasure for us.

A German financial authority sees ruin for the Fatherland in the present war. The revenue for Germany during the twelve months before hostilities started was only \$500,000,000; yet according to his figures, the bare cost of the war, without indemnities, will leave a load upon the people of his country of \$650,000,000 per annum. And that includes the cost only up to March, 1916. The German people must certainly pay an exorbitant price for giving to the outstanding lunatic of the twentieth century full scope for his barbaric impulses.

That at the end of last year there were approximately three million head of poultry in the province and that the egg production in Alberta last year amounts to about fifteen million dozen, is the synopsis of the annual report for 1914 of the poultry branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Poultry in Alberta are increasing at a gratifying rate. In 1901 there were only 238,040 head and in 1911 there were 2,340,221, and the three million mark at the end of last year will be largely exceeded this year. Egg production has increased in the same ratio. In 1901 the production was 1,216,385 dozen and in 1911 it was 11,447,036 dozen. With the increasing production of eggs within the province, the importation of eggs is gradually decreasing. There were imported last year 1,568,657 dozen, as compared with 1,954,110 dozen in 1913.

## Women Should be Ready to Till the Soil

The necessity of replacing men's labor by that of women in agriculture occupations is engaging the attention of most people in England at the present time. Lord Selborne, president of the board of agriculture, is a keen advocate of women taking the place of men on the land wherever possible. In an address which he gave a few weeks ago he said he had never seen what he believed nobody had ever seen in England—a woman ploughing. "Women of every class", he declared, "must assist. The squire's wife and the farmer's, and the parson's wife, the wife and the daughter of the laborer, each in turn could make a contribution to agriculture in this year of war, and so work for victory just as husband, son or brother, in the fleet or in the trenches.

"I would make a special appeal to wives and daughters of the men who are fighting, because they are well-cared for by the nation. They have not been grinding poverty whilst the men are left as are the German women in fighting the battles. It was not right that a woman in this country should live in greater luxury than she did before her husband or son went away to fight; she should do her part just as the men. She must go on to the land if the farmer asked her at a fair wage for a fair day's wage. This is a moment when each man and woman of every class must put forward that unselfishness and patriotism of which depends the fate of England."

The above allows much for the Canadian to think of along patriotic lines and it will be difficult for many to even consider for a moment so serious a situation in this land of plenty. Nevertheless, more than one has seen "a woman ploughing" in Canada; even to women pulling the plough, but, of course, this was among the foreigners, many of whom, by the way, have done well and some now live at ease. Many an attractive woman has followed the plough all day admiring her two and four horses, while plenty of young girls seated behind a gang plough have said it was more interesting than washing dishes or any house work. Then, too, there are the girls who would rather run a traction engine with ten ploughs than have a joy ride in an automobile.

There is a difference in countries and women just as there is in all other things. But, why not make it fashionable for the ladies to work on the farm?

## Farms For Sale

340 acres of the best land in the Gleichen district, all but 33 acres broken and 150 now in crop. There is a good house, stable and three granaries on the property, as well as five horses a number of pigs and about 200 chickens all of which is offered at \$10,000, \$4,000 cash down required and balance on easy payments.

Also several other farms for sale.

Apply to Box F, Call office, Gleichen.

## Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (6% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assistance is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,  
Desk 35, Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,  
CALGARY, ALBERTA

## Prairie Lodge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8 in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

F. Scott, Noble Grand  
R. P. Umbri, Secretary.

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE  
No. 35

## KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—  
Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.,  
—IN—  
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

F. W. Jones, H. D. McKay  
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709 First St. W., Calgary  
WILL VISIT GLEICHEN  
EVERY TWO MONTHS  
For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

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Choose your Cloth pattern and Suit Style.

We can make you a Suit to your exact physique in five days—an express train schedule at the shops.

Special Order Tailoring we call Bespoke Tailoring, they term it in England.

300 imported British fabrics to choose from: Worsted, Serges, Tweeds, Cheviots, Vicunas, Home spun. 20 new designs in men's styles.

\$18 up to \$35, \$40. Exclusive importations in the higher-priced garments.

The Hicks Trading Co.  
Gleichen, - - Alta.

DR. DeVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable medicine for all Female Complaints. \$5 a box, or three for \$10, at drug stores. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vitality for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a tonic—will build you up. \$3 a box, or two for \$5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.  
Sold at Yates Drug Store

## For Rent This Space

to any Local Firm

at the same price as a

Calgary Merchant will pay

First to Come will be First Served

## Gleichen Livery Barn

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give you the best attention at all times. Always ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen

PROPRIETOR.

## Thos. Davidson

Successor to

ROWE, ROWE & ROWE

Having purchased the business conducted under the name of Rowe, Rowe & Rowe I am preparing to give the very best attention to all former customers and invite all others to call and see me whenever they require anything in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Wall Paper, Etc.

THOS. W. DAVIDSON

Artist in

Wall Paper Hanging, Painting of all kinds

## THE ARGUMENT IN A NUTSHELL

"Made-in-Canada" Idea in Condensed Form—A Simple but Convincing Statement

A writer in the University Magazine for April attacks the "Made-in-Canada" movement in somewhat vigorous fashion. After commenting on the selfishness of those who are responsible for it he delves into some economic arguments, maintaining that if a country does not buy it cannot sell, and that goods are exchanged for goods. There is a certain measure of truth in the latter statement, but the "Made-in-Canada" argument does not deny this. It is a practical policy, dictated by motives of enlightened self-interest based on the theory that what is good for Canada and Canadians must, in the long run, be good for the British Empire, of which we form a part. The "Made-in-Canada" argument is simply this:

Canada is a young country, which although it has one of the most moderate protective tariffs in the world, has built up a great national industrial system. For a couple of years the output of this plant has decreased because the demand for manufactured goods has fallen off, with the result that many workers are out of employment and a great quantity of unsold goods is stored in warehouses. Yet we are buying hundreds of millions of dollars worth of manufactured goods abroad. Those who advocate the "Made-in-Canada" policy say to Canadian buyers: 'Before you purchase an imported article see if you can find a similar Canadian article which would suit you. You will probably find it and you will find probably, too, that the quality and price compare favorably with the quality and price of the imported article. If you should discover in some cases that the Canadian article is not quite so good or quite so cheap as the imported article, ask yourself if your patronage will help in time to bring about a state of affairs where the Canadian article would be equal or superior to the imported article. Possibly, in view of the present extraordinary situation, you might concede a little in favor of the Canadian article, but we do not ask you to make any considerable sacrifice to do so. If thousands of Canadian buyers follow this policy, Canadian goods can be produced in such great quantities that their quality can be improved and their prices lowered. Canadian raw material will be utilized, employment will be furnished at home, and our foreign obligations will be reduced.'

### A DOLLAR TALKS

Warns its Owner Against Sending it Away—Pleads to be Kept at Home

"I am a Dollar! A little ageworn, perhaps, but still in circulation. I am proud of myself for being in circulation. I am no tomato-can dollar—not I. This town is only my adopted home, but I like it and hope to remain permanently. When I came out of the mint I was adopted into a town like this in another province. But, after a time, I was sent off to a big city, many miles away. I turned up in a mail-order house. For several years I stayed in that city. Millionaires bought cigars with me. I didn't like that, for I believe in the plain people. Finally a travelling man brought me to this town and left me here. I was so glad to get back to a smaller town that I was determined to make a desperate effort to stay.

"One day a citizen of this town was about to send me back to that big city. I caught him looking over a mail-order catalogue. Suddenly I found my voice and said to him: 'Look here, if you'll let me stay in this town I'll circulate around and do you a lot of good. You buy a big beefsteak with me, and the butcher will buy groceries, and the grocer will buy hardware, and the hardware man will pay his doctor bill with me, and the doctor will spend me with a farmer for oats to feed his horse with, and the farmer will buy some fresh meat from the butcher, who will come around to the dentist to get his tooth mended. In the long run, as you see, I'll be more useful to you here at home than if you send me away forever.'

"The man said it was a mighty stiff argument. He hadn't looked at it in that light before, so he went and bought the beefsteak, and I began to circulate around home again."

The above article from "Country Life in Canada," for June, illustrates in a striking manner the argument for home town buying. The argument applies quite as strongly in the matter of "Made-in-Canada" purchasing. The best results for all concerned are secured by spending the dollar in one's own community. First, giving the preference, where possible, to articles made in the community, second, to "Made-in-Canada" articles, and third, where "Made-in-Canada" articles cannot be secured, preference should be given to those made within the Empire.

## COMMUNITY BUILDING

Money Sent Aways From Your Town Will Not Help Your District

Many country newspapers in the United States and Canada are devoting considerable space lately to articles showing the value of farmers patronizing the merchants in their own shopping centre and district. "Country Life in Canada," for June, has a lengthy article on "Community Construction," from which we quote only a few paragraphs:

### What The Town Means

What then, friends, does the little, old home town mean for all of us. It is the social center of our community. More than that it is the educational, religious, political and commercial center of our community. Can you imagine, for example, a vast agricultural territory like Saskatchewan—league upon league of pleasant prairie dotted with farms—without every few miles a "home town," a community center for the surrounding country? What would happen were some economic earthquake to devastate every small town in such a great territory? Would not the whole social and commercial fabric of the province suffer—and were the earthquake to spread indefinitely in its effects, would not the whole of Western Canada suffer irreparable loss?

### Cause and Effect

There is a reason for this. We must have a cause to obtain the reaction of an effect. We must look at the question of buying and selling in terms of their local effect. That is, every dollar sent out of a community that could be spent in the community represents a certain monetary loss to that district. Do you doubt that statement? If so, the writer can assure you that, from the mail order standpoint alone, there are thousands of communities on this continent systematically robbing themselves; communities who, with wide open eyes, are doing their best to eliminate their local town, to commit social and commercial suicide in a local sense. These communities are the "earthquake" already outlined—and their effect may be more slow but is nevertheless equally disastrous. Do you want proof? Well, commercial records show that a large U. S. mail order house did a business of \$101,000,000 in 1914, and paid dividends of approximately \$21,000,000! How many dollars of that vast sum, think you, returned to one of the communities who helped to build that vast turnover—those immense annual dividends? True, they got the goods, but were they of the quality expected by the individuals who wrote the orders? But what about the dollars? They had gone forever—were paid away by that corporation to factories, sources of supply, employees—and also into reserve funds and dividends. The small center robbed itself to support the far off city—and with no compensating circulation of currency.

## UNDER-HAND FIGHTING

University Writer's Criticisms of "Made-in-Canada" is Superficial

"Show me a man who puts up a 'Made-in-Canada' placard and I will show you a man who hopes to increase his own private and personal profit, at your expense or mine, out of the movement."

The above extract is taken from an article signed "S.L." and occupying an editorial or a semi-editorial position, which appeared in the April issue of the "University Magazine," a review which is published in Montreal and circulated chiefly among university graduates.

Throughout Canada, at the present time, there are thousands of "Made-in-Canada" placards displayed in the most important manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments. In the advertisements and on the products of our leading manufacturers, whose reputations are national, and in many cases, international, the words "Made-in-Canada" appear. It is quite true, of course, that these "Made-in-Canada" placards and advertisements are intended to promote the sale of Canadian goods and, consequently, to yield legitimate profits to those who make and sell the goods; but "S.L." sees great wickedness in this and seems to infer that Canadian goods should be sold at cost or, better still, at a loss. Are we to assume that "Made-in-Germany" or "Made-in-Austria" goods were formerly sold in Canada without any regard for "private and personal profit" to those who made them, or that goods made in other countries are now being sold in Canada for similar disinterested motives?

Admitting that manufacturers and dealers who advocate the "Made-in-Canada" policy hope to derive personal benefit from it, which no reasonable person thinks of denying, surely they can also be given credit for a broader interest in the success of the movement and for entertaining the belief that the adoption of the policy will be of great advantage to other classes as well as to themselves.

# FIGHT OR PAY

## What did you do--

to help the Empire's cause last year? Were you satisfied with yourself? Did you not afterwards think you could have done more? Don't you think you can do more this year?

## There's Another Fellow--

who would go if he were sure his wife and children would be looked after in his absence. Help to send him by subscribing liberally to the Patriotic Fund when they call upon you to do so.

## W. W. Winspear

General Merchant,  
Namaka



Direct Importer of  
Men's Furnishings and  
Dry Goods

## Grain Cleaning

The Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd., has installed a new engine in the Gleichen elevator and is now prepared to clean all grains.

W. SAUNDERS  
Manager

Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd

## NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Black-foot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM  
16th Indian Agent

## R. A. BIRD Photographer

Gleichen and  
Bassano

### Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. time table took effect on Sunday, Oct. 31st, and the arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:

Train No.	1—west bound—	2.49
"	3—west bound—	14.30
"	2—east bound—	4.07
"	4—east bound—	17.34

## HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN

Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

left ribs    left ribs    right ribs  
 499 left ribs    499 right ribs

Horses branded: right ribs

## F. A. McHUGH & SONS

BLIND CREEK, ALTA.

Owners of horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, 7 left thigh and 7 left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. 101 left hip — left side.



**TAKE MY ADVICE**

Don't waste time on inferior salves because they're a few cents cheaper.

I have proved ZAM-BUK best for Eczema, Piles, Skin Diseases, and Injuries.

As a mother, you owe it to your family to use the best, that's ZAM-BUK!

50c box. All Druggists and Stores.

**ZAM-BUK**

THE HERBAL HEALER

## War Material on Big Scale

Mill Produces 2,000 Miles of Khaki in One Week

The chief argument advanced by the enemies of compulsory military service is that the danger of creating the essential trades of Great Britain, and particularly the industries engaged in the manufacture of war material. An idea of the tremendous scale on which war equipment of every description is being manufactured in Great Britain is found in statistics relating to the textile industries in Leeds and other Yorkshire towns where mills big and small are working night and day to turn out huge quantities of khaki cloth not only for the British troops but for those of the allies as well. The hatter's troops are now taking to wearing khaki and the other allies are evidently doing the same, for French, Russian and Italian officers are often seen wearing khaki uniforms of the regulation type.

In one big mill in Yorkshire 2,000 miles of khaki, about six inches wide, is being woven, dyed and turned into 200,000 complete suits for soldiers in a week. When the war started how and where to get khaki and tailors to make it up into garments quickly enough to keep pace with recruiting and marching forces in the field was almost as serious a problem as that of inducing men to enlist. Both these problems, however, were solved with equal rapidity.

Peevish, pale, restless and sickly children, owe their condition to worms. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller will relieve them and restore health.

**Transportation of Wheat Crop**

Arrangements to secure adequate facilities of transportation for the western wheat crop are in the hands of a committee of the government consisting of Sir George E. Foster and Hon. Messrs. Rogers, Burrell, Reid and Meighen.

It is anticipated that sufficient ocean tonnage will be available for the purpose and every effort is being made in that direction. The question of ocean rates, which are inordinately high, is also receiving attention. They showed an upward tendency before the war and the conditions which have since arisen including the scarcity of tonnage, have not operated to improve the situation.

**Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.**

"You must learn to feed your families scientifically, my dear women," said the food lecturer. "Certain articles of diet develop certain qualities."

"Then," asked a little woman in the audience, "would you advise against giving a quick-tempered husband a hasty pudding?"

"Some men have no hearts," said the tramp. "I've been a tellin' that fellow I am so dead broke that I have to sleep out doors."

"Didn't that tell him?"

"Naw. He told me he was a doin' the same thing, and had to pay the doctor for tellin' him to do it."

**The Only Way**

"What a lively baby!" said Brannigan. "Have ye had his picture took yet?"

"Not yet," said his proud father. "I've tried to, but after an hour's lost labor the photographer advised us to go to a movin' picture studio!"

**TYPHOID** is no more necessary than smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, enclosed from Typhoid Campaign, THE TYPHOID LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CALIF. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

**WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE**

Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

Deal with the Pioneer Company Organized and owned by farmers. Grain handled on consignment or on track. Absolute prompt returns.

GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO., LTD.

160 McDermott St., Winnipeg, or 100 Douglas Block, Calgary

**AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' DIRECTORY**

THE DODGE BROS. MOTOR CAR CO. The "Big" car that speaks for itself! CADILLAC MOTOR SALES CO., LTD., WINNIPEG Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Send for descriptive literature. Some territory still open for local agency.

## Fine Campaign Being Fought in Africa

French Colonial Minister Reviews Remarkable Achievements

"Fighting continually in Africa since last September along a front of more than 2,000 miles, the French colonial troops, aided by the British allies, have obtained remarkable results," said Gaston Doumergue, minister of the Colonies, to the Associated Press.

"German East Africa," the minister continued, "will soon be the only colony possessed by Germany, with the exception of a small part of the Kameruns. The other German possessions are occupied either by the French or English, or conjointly."

"When one considers the difficulties of transportation in the interior of Kamerun not only of food and munitions but cannon, our expeditionary columns, our success appears to be still more evident and meritorious."

"A number of French columns marching from east to west and from south to north have covered more than 600 kilometres (about 373 miles) and, fighting continuously, have established junctions and thus surrounded the enemy on three sides. The Anglo-French columns are operating from the coast toward the interior and a blockade of the coast has been effected by British vessels."

"The fighting in the colonies bears a great resemblance to that on the western front. Trenches, barbed wire entanglements and blockhouse observation posts have been cleverly disposed and utilized by the Germans, who have shown, here as elsewhere, the greatest preparations for war. Our enemies had even sent to Africa some aeroplanes, which the allies fortunately brought down as soon as they appeared."

Garni, with a population of over 20,000 and an important garrison, was besieged for several months and only fell when I ordered a gun of large calibre transported there from Morocco. It was brought up on boats along about 1,000 kilometres (621 miles) of winding waterways to the outskirts of the city. The effect of the projectiles was so terrifying that after a short bombardment the population and garrison of Garni requested permission to surrender."

Regarding the future of the German colonies, M. Doumergue said:

"It is impossible to speak of the future of the German colonies as after the war their future will depend entirely upon the terms of the peace treaty. All thinking persons have given and will continue to give this matter much thought; but at present it is too premature, in a war which has nearly involved the world, to arrive at any definite decision. Now it is our duty to conquer, and when that task is accomplished it will be a question of construction."

"We will be equal to this new task and put in execution the qualities which the war has awakened in us and of which history will be certain to print."

## Educational Reform

Youth Must be Taught the Lesson of the Dignity of Labor

The growing interest manifested in the citizens' movement for public education is an augury of better things for the educational system of Saskatchewan. The not only keen interest, but the readiness to co-operate, shown by those who have been requested to assist in this movement is most encouraging to those who originated it. In the work of reform much is achieved when the public becomes thoroughly awakened to the necessity of changes, and one can safely say that an awakening has been experienced in the public mind of Saskatchewan.

There is among the agricultural element in our population a consciousness that our educational system has tended too much to produce pedagogue, rather than persons qualified to do well the everyday work of the world. The public school has led merely to the high school and college, and the latter, in turn, to the university. The consequence is that there are teachers, doctors, lawyers and persons of professional standing generally in abundance. But those well qualified to do the real productive work of the community there is a manifest dearth.

This undesirable condition of affairs will continue until the educational system of the province receives a new direction. Instead of education being considered as a preparation for the life of the future, it should be a preparation for the life of the present, and the big prizes in life, it must be looked upon as a means for the bringing of the best within the reach of all. Not more for the few, but more for the many should be the purpose or object of our system.

In a great agricultural country, such as this, the farm must be held in higher esteem than it has been in the past. This implies that a new attitude must be assumed towards so-called mental labor, the work of one's hands. The youth must be taught the lesson of the dignity of labor, that he who tills the soil follows a vocation quite as honorable and laudable as that of the lawyer, the medical practitioner, the dentist, or the clergyman. How can it be expected that spirited youth will remain on the farm when powerful social and other influences work against it?

The desirability of such teaching is manifest, and, fortunately for those who promote it, economic influences are now working with them. The war with its eliminating of the waste in life, its imperative call for the exercise of economy, is compelling us to get down to actual work. Society is learning the lesson—if a man will not work neither shall he eat. Necessity is a stern but thorough teacher, and its lessons are now being quickly learned. Let full advantage be taken of the opportunity to improve educational conditions. If this is done much will have been accomplished. Certainly the indications make one hopeful of results.—Moose Jaw News.

"September is such a restful period."

"How so?"

"Some of your friends are not home as yet, and those that are home, are mostly under cover."

## Value of Oil Cake

Its Richness in Protein Makes it a Splendid Balance to Other Rations

Perhaps you are one who has never as yet acquired the oil cake habit. If so, the time when other feeds are dear, and when flax seed is comparatively cheap, ought to be a good time to make a start. That time is right now. Both beefsmen and milkmen are feeling the force of the first of the two facts. For coarse grains high prices are available in spot cash. It is hard for dairymen or feeders to overlook this fact, and the evidences are plainly visible that they are not altogether.

Oil cake is worth its price as a food alone. But when it is considered that its richness in protein makes such a splendid balance to rations all too strongly inclined to run to the carbohydrate side of the table, the fact that with it as a balance these can be fed to far greater advantage makes it an economic factor, just like oil in the bearings of your machinery.

Added to this, oil cake or old process meal is a splendid tonic. Some feeds are inert, some are constipating, and others maintain an open condition of the digestive tract. Of the latter oil cake is the best. It will go a long way toward the realization of glossy coats, velvety skins and good general health.

Over and above all, oil meal is worth nearly its price as a producer of fertilizer. Our land needs some of its constituents, and often very badly. Now is a good time to make a profitable commencement of the oil cake habit. Order a ton to begin with, and when you have proven that it is a thing that will not economically afford to do without, get a few of your neighbors in on it, and order a carlot.—Canadian Countryman.

**It Rubs Pain Away.**—There is no illimit so efficacious in overcoming pain as Dr. Thomas' ointment. The hand that rubs it in rubs the pain away and on this account there is no preparation that stands so high in public esteem. There is no surer pain killer procurable, as thousands can attest who have used it successfully in treating many ailments.

## No Excuse For Apathy

We have victory within our grasp if every man in the British empire will devote his whole energies to war service. That service can be rendered in a multitude of ways; there is none who cannot do something; yet there is a year of war and find scores of men offering the feeblest of excuses for their self-indulgence and apathy. Now apathy leads to only one end in a war of this character. Reflection on the lessons of the past year constitutes a clarion call to service and sacrifice, and yet further service and sacrifice. If any man hanes back, let him ask what the German he affects to condemn is doing. For this war can be won, and won within reasonable time. But it can be won only by the British empire and the devotion of the whole resources of the British empire to this one supreme purpose.—Times of India.

**Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.**

## Only More Horrible

A Philadelphia school teacher has lately been instructing her pupils in Grecian mythology. It is the plan to have the children read the tales about the gods and the next day recount them in their own language. One lad, to whom was given the assignment to render in his own language the story of the Gorgons, did so in these terms: "The Gorgons were three sisters that lived in the island of Hesperides, somewhere in the Indian ocean. They had long snakes for hair, tusks for teeth, and claws for nails, and they looked like women, only more horrible."

## Disgruntled with Germany

Prof. Silver Says Austrian Sympathy Is With U. S. in Submarine Dispute

Prof. John A. Silver of Hobart college, who has been the guest of United States Ambassador Penfield at Vienna for several months, on his return to New York, said: "I left Austria utterly disgruntled with the dominating methods of her Teutonic ally."

"Austrians always have been sympathetic with us and that sympathy was increased by the torpedoing of the Lusitania. Austrians resented this unwarranted and inhuman attack."

"Austria is cracking under the strain of the war."

"When the war began Germany sent in her commanders to direct the campaign and now there is not an army corps under the command of an Austrian."

## Flax Straw Will be in Demand

O. T. Hungerford of the Flax Producing Company, an American firm, writing to Commissioner Rogers of Saskatchewan, stating that before any other crop of flax can be harvested there will be quite a demand for flax straw. He thinks therefore that if Saskatchewan farmers will take a little care with their present crop of straw, it will be to their advantage. He writes, "and when they run it through the machine the concaves should be as open as possible yet hold the straw sufficient to break the seed ball. This would prevent breaking the straw so much as at present."

The taxation of salt as a source of national revenue is common to many countries. There are ten countries in the world, namely, Austria-Hungary, China, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Roumania, Serbia, Sweden and Turkey where government salt monopoly prevails.

"You say that you were the only man at the summer resort?"

"Yes."

"How about the one who kept the hotel?"

"He was a shark."

**Minling Stock Promoter.**—Where can I hide? The police are coming! Chief Clerk—Get into the card index card case. I defy anyone to find anything in there.

## A Remarkable Career

Interesting Points in the Life of the Late Sir Wm. Van Horne

Sir William Van Horne, who died at Montreal recently, rose from the foot of the ladder to wealth and fame as one of the builders of Canada. Although he was born in the United States in Will County, Illinois, February 3, 1842, and gained railway experience with railroads in the central and western United States, it was after his moving to Canada and becoming general manager of the Canadian Pacific railway in 1882 that he achieved his most notable triumph by pushing the railway to completion across the continent.

All the rest of his active life he was one of the heads of the Canadian Pacific, being vice president from 1884 to 1888, president from 1888 to 1889, and chairman of the board of directors from 1889 to 1910.

Sir William was the son of Cornelius Covenhoven Van Horne, who was a lawyer at Joliet, Ill. The death of his father left young Van Horne to fight the battle of life when he was only 13 years of age. It appears he was fascinated from the first with the life of a railway man, for his first job was in the railway yards. He soon afterwards became a telegraph operator for the Illinois Central, and his strides ahead in various capacities with the Michigan Central railway and the Chicago and Alton brought him up to his first important executive position as general superintendent of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern in 1871. Before going to Canada he also served as general manager of the Southern Minnesota railway and general superintendent of the Chicago and Alton and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

He superintended the extension of the Canadian Pacific to the western coast and was present at the driving of the last spike, Nov. 7, 1885. The total mileage which later came under his control was over 3,500.

Aside from his position as a railroad builder, Sir William became a master of finance and was often pointed out as one of the score of men who formed the foundation of Canadian money. He was interested as an officer or director of a large number of corporations in Canada, the United States and elsewhere. The latter place he forged the Cuba railway company with a capital of \$8,000,000.

He was knighted by Queen Victoria in May, 1894, in recognition of his remarkable work in Canada, which included not only his railway and industrial work, but also his public service. Sir William was a member of the Queen Victoria hospital and numerous other institutions and notable contributions to the Canadian store of art treasures. The latter, which filled his mansion in Montreal, included paintings by many of the old masters and a collection of Japanese art objects, which altogether represent a fortune.

During the advocacy in 1911 of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, Sir William Van Horne was conspicuous as one of those who opposed the idea. One of the illustrations which he drew home his point was this:

"Our trade is \$97 per capita; that of the United States \$33. In other words, the water in our millpond stands at 97; theirs at 33, and they want us to take away the dam."

Some interesting sidelights on the character and ability of the late Sir William Van Horne are contained in a recent article in the Canadian Century.

Speaking of his great work in the construction of the C.P.R., the writer says:

"There are many picturesque accessories to lighten the record of such a man as Sir William. I like that picture of him that you hear from the old construction bosses of how, when he was out in the wilderness, with his armies of workmen, from the Orient and elsewhere, he had to construct, consummation thousands of miles of what were regarded as engineering impossibilities—how in the starlit nights in the vastness of the Rockies or the solitary waste of the plains, there would flow out upon the listening strain of music the solemn melody of a Beethoven tone poem—telling Indian and Orient and European alike that the big chief Van Horne had been pleased with the results of the day's struggle with primeval care."

That music was of the big chief's own making—it came from his beloved violin.

To have built the C.P.R. was a greater achievement than the building of any other railway had ever been—a greater achievement than the building of any future railway can be. For he built through an unknown, uncharted land, he had to pioneer, as well as general. The stories of the triumph, the humor and the tragedy of this great task may yet be gathered from the memory of living men and intimates of Sir William. Like the friend he calls Chopin nocturne, he has left scores of stories of such stories from Sir William's own lips.

Such stories for instance, as he tells of how he was once lost amid the interminable mountains of British Columbia; how he wandered all day, swallowed up in a vast landscape that stretched away in an endless sea of snow and glacier peaks, and how towards evening down among the trees on a mountain side he espied smoke, how he crawled on his hands and knees to the camp, fearing that it might be hostile Indians, and how to this big man with his giant hands, there floated on the breeze the glorious smell of frying beefsteak, betokening the despatches of a white man—as indeed it was—of his own survivors.


When after the railway was built he took on the job of letting the world know of its attractiveness, he got artists to paint pictures of the scenery.

Sir William was a student, a deep not a superficial student of every school of art. So much so that he could usually tell by a glance at a picture by either a modern or an old master the name of the man who painted it. In literature Sir William's taste ran to the works of men who leave their impress on their time.

"This picture," said the artist, "is my masterpiece."

"You told me last month it was a pot boiler."

"I thought so. But a pot boiler is something you paint merely to sell. I can't sell it."



**MOONEY'S PERFECTION CREAM SODAS**

**PERFECTION CREAM SODAS**

YOU'LL HAVE LESS WORK AND MORE PLAY

IF YOU TRY THE MOONEY WAY

The MOONEY way means more biscuits, less home cooking: Because MOONEY'S BISCUITS are fresh enough and appetizing enough to take the place of the product of your own oven. For the daily meal you'll like

**MOONEY'S PERFECTION SODA BISCUITS**

They're the crispest, creamiest, most delicious soda biscuits ever produced and they're made in Winnipeg. A Western biscuit for Western people.

In air-tight packages or sealed tins.

**LET MOONEY DO IT**

## Some Swell Show

Canadian Describes a Quaint Concert at the Front

Private K. Thomas, who is "somewhere in France" with the Canadian troops, in a letter to his brother in Harrow-in-Furness describes a concert given by the Canadian division behind the firing line. He says:

"We got an old schoolhouse and some canvas and painted scenes, and cut up some biscuit tins and made footlights. There were some instruments left in an old town hall that the mosches had forgotten to take. I wonder at them leaving them as they are so fond of music. They had put their feet through the big drum, but that did not worry us. We borrowed a piano, and it was 'some swell show.' The only thing to regret was that the place was too small and a lot of boys who did come four or five miles were unable to get in. We were asked to give it again, and we have agreed—that is, if nothing happens in the meantime. You see, if the Bosches think we are having a good time they send us a few shells as souvenirs for our articles of anyone else who may get in the way."

**War and Manhood**

"The evil effect of war on a nation's manhood has been revealed in a remarkable manner by the Japanese conscription system," says the Japan Magazine, published in Tokio.

"It is now just twenty years since the war with China, and the males born that year now come of age for army service. After an exhaustive examination of the physical condition of the young men born in that year it has been discovered that they do not compare favorably with those born either before or after the war. The very extraordinary decrease in the number of recruits fit for conscription this year, as compared with all other years since the war with China, shows a distinct effect on the birth rate due to war. As to physical condition, it is found that this year only thirteen per cent of the recruits 'come up to the highest standard of physical excellence' required by the army, whereas in ordinary years the percentage is about forty-two."

He (at 11.30 p.m.)—Well, misery loves company, you know.

She (stifling a yawn)—Not at this hour, I think.

**PERSONAL.**

St. Catharines, Ont.—"Two years ago I was in a very nervous, generally run-down condition, so that I awoke in the morning more tired than when I retired. The doctors thought I had heart trouble and treated me for it but I got no benefit. I heard of Dr. Pierce's remedy through a friend who had been to your Invalids' Hotel for an operation (which proved entirely successful) and I at once got the 'Favorite Prescription.' I took three bottles altogether and at the end of three weeks I felt entirely cured and have been well and strong since, without a single bad spell. I stopped taking it about three months ago and am glad to tell any one how splendidly your medicine has healed me."—Mrs. John Lewis, 53 Niagara St., St. Catharines, Ont.

The mighty restorative power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription speedily causes all womanly troubles to disappear and brings back health and strength to nervous, irritable and exhausted women.

It is a wonderful prescription prepared only from nature's roots and herbs with no alcohol to falsify stimulate and no narcotic to wreck the nerves. It banishes pain, headache, backache, low spirits, hot flashes, worry and sleeplessness surely and without loss of time.

Get it now! All druggists.

**A Great Book Every Woman Should Have.**

Over a million copies of the "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" are now in the hands of the people. It is a book that everyone should have and read in case of accident or sickness.

Send fifty cents or stamps to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and enclose this notice and you will receive by return mail, all charges and customs duty prepaid, this valuable book.

**Aeroplane Wood Rangers**

Forest fires in the woods of northern Wisconsin are now hunted by an airplane. Heretofore the view a ranger had of the surrounding forest was limited to that given from the top of a 60 foot tower. The airman recently discovered a fire 30 miles away and gave its location and extent accurately. An additional advantage of the flying boat is that it can reach the scene of a fire within a few minutes where hours would be required by the forest ranger using ordinary means of travel.

Friend—Well, how's the war affecting you?

Post-Club-impressionist Sculptor—Not a bit, old chap. I never sold anything before it started—and I haven't since.

"Did you speak to father about me, Arthur?"

"Yes, I did, dear, and he agreed with me heartily."

"Then he said I might marry you?"

"Why—or—no. I didn't quite get to the point of asking him that. I just said you were a fine girl."

"Do you think your boy will leave footprints on the sands of time?"

"He'd leave 'em anywhere. Just look at that carpet."

Artist's wife (during quarrel)—You were quite obscure before I married you.

Artist—You didn't have any trouble in finding me.

"Why do you call your book of poems a saga?"

"Because everybody who reads it wants to fight me."

"Did she thar' you for the seat?"

"No; but as she settled down in it she begged me not to rise."

## Alberta Dairy Industry

Seven Million Pounds of Creamery Butter in One Year

The wealth of the province can no longer be measured by the bushels of grain that are grown nor yet by the number of cattle that are on the ranges, for there is another factor which enters very largely into the agricultural prosperity of the country, and that is the dairy industry. To doubt this is to fly in the face of facts and figures, for last year there was manufactured in the province of Alberta over five millions of pounds of butter, and this year the output of butter from the 56 odd creameries will reach the seven million pounds mark. This does not, of course, take into consideration the amount of dairy butter that is daily marketed in the different towns and cities throughout the province, nor does it take into consideration the value of cheese manufactured in the district, which in every year amounts to a considerable sum.

A fair average price for butter is 25 cents a pound, and figured on this basis the output of this year represents a large sum of money, more than most people would imagine is being made by the farmers in this one branch of the agricultural industry.

Miller's Worm Powders will drive worms from the system without injury to the child. The powders are so easy to take that the most delicate stomach can assimilate them and welcome them as speedy killers of pain, because they promptly kill the worms that cause the pain, and thus the suffering of the child is relieved. With so sterling a remedy at hand no child should suffer an hour from worms.

**Lowered German Flag**

A characteristic story of British foolhardiness is told with regard to a square in a French village during the three days of the German occupation.

In one corner a flagstaff had been erected, and from it the German flag was flying. Two sentries were posted about a hundred yards apart, each about the same distance from the flagstaff. Stopping at the flagstaff they ordered the German colors and hoisted in their place the Union Jack. Then with the stolen flag as a trophy they dashed off again.

And the German sentries only a hundred yards away never noticed what was happening.

## Not Ripe

Mrs. Justwed—These eggs seem very small this morning.

Farmer—Can't help it, lady.

Mrs. Justwed—Well, let my next ones stay in the nest a little longer.

**PERSONAL.**

St. Catharines, Ont.—"Two years ago I was in a very nervous, generally run-down condition, so that I awoke in the morning more tired than when I retired. The doctors thought I had heart trouble and treated me for it but I got no benefit. I heard of Dr. Pierce's remedy through a friend who had been to your Invalids' Hotel for an operation (which proved entirely successful) and I at once got the 'Favorite Prescription.' I took three bottles altogether and at the end of three weeks I felt entirely cured and have been well and strong since, without a single bad spell. I stopped taking it about three months ago and am glad to tell any one how splendidly your medicine has healed me."—Mrs. John Lewis, 53 Niagara St., St. Catharines, Ont.

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Send fifty cents or stamps to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and enclose this notice and you will receive by return mail, all charges and customs duty prepaid, this valuable book.

**Aeroplane Wood Rangers**

Forest fires in the woods of northern Wisconsin are now hunted by an airplane. Heretofore the view a ranger had of the surrounding forest was limited to that given from the top of a 60 foot tower. The airman recently discovered a fire 30 miles away and gave its location and extent accurately. An additional advantage of the flying boat is that it can reach the scene of a fire within a few minutes where hours would be required by the forest ranger using ordinary means of travel.

Friend—Well, how's the war affecting you?

Post-Club-impressionist Sculptor—Not a bit, old chap. I never sold anything before it started—and I haven't since.

"Did you speak to father about me, Arthur?"

"Yes, I did, dear, and he agreed with me heartily."

"Then he said I might marry you?"

"Why—or—no. I didn't quite get to the point of asking him that. I just said you were a fine girl."

"Do you think your boy will leave footprints on the sands of time?"

"He'd leave 'em anywhere. Just look at that carpet."

Artist's wife (during quarrel)—You were quite obscure before I married you.

Artist—You didn't have any trouble in finding me.

"Why do you call your book of poems a saga?"

"Because everybody who reads it wants to fight me."

"Did she thar' you for the seat?"

"No; but as she settled down in it she begged me not to rise."

## No Virtue in Radium

Not Yet Proved of Great Value as a Fertilizer

Radium is one of the newest fertilizers on the market, and, as yet, little is known by the general public as to its real value though much has been said and written concerning it. At the Illinois Station it was tried out on corn and soy beans and found wanting in both cases. Out of 24 average results only 50 per cent favored the radium. In all classes the average variation from the check or unfertilized plant was so slight that it was evenly distributed for and against "as to lead only to the conclusion that radium applied at a cost of \$1, \$10 or \$100, per acre produced no effect upon the crop yields either the first or second season."

## The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS** are responsible—they not only give relief, they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature.

*Green Hood*

## MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 41 inch stick—"THE EDDY-41 TORCH" for outdoor use—"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT 5," but for every use

BUY **EDDY'S**

## FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N-1-N-2-N-3 THERAPION. (Source) It is the remedy for your ailment. Assured FREE. No follow-up charges. No obligation. No cost. We want to prove this remedy will cure you.

## AGENTS

Wanted in every town and village, to take orders for the best Made-to-Measure Clothing in Canada. Good commissions. Magnificent Samples. **CROWN TAILORING**, Canada's Best Tailors, Toronto.

## BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED. The superiority of Cutler's Black Leg is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

## Potato Regulation Repealed

No Evidence in Canada of Disease Known as Potato Canker

The regulations which have been in force since 1912 requiring the inspection and certification of potatoes in Canada before they could be exported to all the United States have been repealed by order-in-council.

The minister of agriculture has found that after a most careful examination and investigation extending over many months there is nothing to justify the charge made two years ago by the United States that there was evidence in Canada of the disease known as potato canker, or powdery mildew. The American authorities have apparently come to the same conclusion and it is understood that the United States regulations providing for the entry of Canadian potatoes into the States will be shortly repealed.

**A Ready Weapon Against Pain.** There is nothing equal to Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil when well rubbed in. It penetrates the tissues and pain disappears before it. There is no known preparation that will reach the spot quicker than this magic oil. In consequence it ranks first among all liniments now offered to the public and is recorded first place among all its competitors.

Bank Cashier—This check, madam, isn't filled in.  
Madam—Isn't what?  
Bank Cashier—It has your husband's name signed to it, but it does not state how much money you want.  
Madam—Oh, is that all? Well, I'll take all there is.

"Why are you offering such a thundering big reward for the return of that half-starved looking animal?"  
"Simply to please the wife."  
"Goodness, but such a reward will surely bring it back, and then you won't half look sick!"  
"But, you see, I know it won't. I drowned it myself."

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
BRIGGS' KIDNEY PILLS  
DIABETES BACKACHE  
WATER 23 THE PRO

## More Cattle are Needed Than Wheat

Farmers Should Avoid Devoting Themselves Too Exclusively to the Cultivation of Wheat

Mr. C. C. James, who has excellent opportunities for arriving at a sound opinion of the general agricultural outlook, advises the farmers of Canada to pay more attention to the production of beef cattle, and to avoid devoting themselves too exclusively to the cultivation of wheat. No one who has watched continuously and intelligently the fluctuations of agricultural efforts and results during the past twenty years will venture to question the soundness of the advice, or doubt that it will retain its virtue and value for a long time to come.

Prior to, say 1900, the price of beef was generally low and always uncertain, but shrewd observers, like J. J. Hill, were even then predicting a great and permanent change. The tendency toward higher prices, which they noticed, was as different from the ups and downs of local markets as the movements of the ocean currents are different from those of the storm waves on their surface. This slow but sure rise in price was caused by the fact that the urban population of the United States was rapidly gaining on the rural population, which is equivalent to saying that the consumers were increasing in numbers more rapidly than were the producers. The acceleration they noticed has gone on with increased rapidity until it has become apparent even to the casual observer, whose attention has at last been fixed on the fact that the lowest price for live beef cattle in any year now is higher than the highest obtainable a generation ago, quality remaining the same.

Apart from the fact that too persistent cropping with wheat lessens the productivity of the farm, often better restoration, wheat culture is a precarious source of profit; so is the beef cattle industry to some extent, but no so much so. What is needed in the latter is a great improvement in the breeding of the cattle, and some means of lifting the herds over the arid months of July and August. The amount of loss the thriftest and shiftless farmer suffers from the shrinkage of his cattle in these two months of dry pasturage is beyond calculation. Fortunately it is easy for the real beef farmer to overcome the difficulty, but unfortunately the poor farmer, who has little else to turn to, must take advice or even give the subject a serious thought.—Toronto Globe.

## Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Animals in Berlin Become Vegetarians

The food question in Germany and the necessity of conserving everything has been quite a problem in Berlin, so far as feeding the animals in the Zoological Park is concerned. The lions, tigers and other animals that belong to the cat family still receive their horse meat, but the brown bears must now be content with roots, raw potatoes and scraps of other vegetables, and even their usual supply of bread has been cut off. The bears, too, must do without their big chunks of bread and be content with the refuse of the fish markets. The zebras, giraffes, antelopes and deer no longer can munch clover, but are fed with turnips, potatoes and other vegetables. The flamingos and other nesting birds no longer have a peccant meat, but must satisfy their appetites with vegetables also. With the exception of the lions and tigers a strictly vegetable diet has been enforced in the Zoological Garden of Berlin, and while the officials report that the animals do not seem to be inconvenienced by the change, the inevitable and eat what they get rather than go hungry.

## Funerary Pyres Lighted in England

A strange consequence of the war is that funeral pyres for Indian soldiers are being lighted on the Sussex Downs in the south of England.

Major S. P. James, M.D., the head of the Kitchener hospital at Brighton, which accommodates more than 2,000 Indian patients, stated at the Royal Sanitary Institute congress that the bodies of the Hindu soldiers who die in the hospital are cremated on a specially prepared site at Paimham, on the Downs.

The burning is done on a funeral pyre, in precisely the same manner and with the same ceremonies as those performed in India. The cremation is conducted by a member of the same caste as that to which the dead man belonged.

## Some Crop

A train of 40 flat cars, 3,225 miles long would be required to move the 1915 grain crop of 567,000,000 bushels in the three prairie provinces of Western Canada. Divided into 40 cars in each train, 10,750 locomotives would be called into action to transport the cars to market. The services of 58,850 trained engineers, firemen, brakemen and conductors would be necessary. To move the 75,000,000 bushel wheat crop of Manitoba alone would require 75,000 cars with a capacity of 1,000 bushels each, these cars with an average length of 40 feet, forming a line 568 miles long—a string that would reach all the way from Edmonton to Winnipeg. If the crop of the west was moved at one time, 43,817 heavily loaded cars would be required, nearly 11,000 entire trains.—Winnipeg Tribune.

## Hun Copper Supplies Are Short

The German ministry has announced that owing to a scarcity of copper all chandeliers and lighting apparatus as well as works of art, such as statues, will be taken over by the government, says an Amsterdam dispatch to the Associated Press. The government's appliances not in daily use will be taken first, but it is stated that the government soon will have to seize all the copper in Germany.

O'Brien—So the landlord lowered the rent for yez. He'll save money at that.

O'Brien—Shure, it's less he'll be losing when ye don't pay it.

**PILES**  
You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—40c Box.

## Pictures for Farmers

Moving Pictures Utilized For Teaching Science of Agriculture

Only a few years ago the moving picture was considered injurious to health and at best to be nothing more than a source of amusement. Gradually, however, it has been developed and extended, and now it is finding its way into our educational systems. The agricultural college of Washington is adopting it as a means of carrying the information of that school to the farmers. Recently the college purchased a moving picture machine. Today it has developed over 2,000 feet of film, showing the scientific, agricultural, horticultural, domestic sciences, manual training and stock raising methods taught and demonstrated at the college. Every farmer cannot go to the college, even to the short course in the winter time, so the college is going to the farmer and it is going to him through the moving picture.

The farmer should gain considerable knowledge by this means which he otherwise would not get. To have subjects of vital interest brought to the farmer's very home cannot help but interest him. The methods displayed on the screen will be the highest form of education, the result of many years of experiment and study. The fact that the farmer can see results of the methods produced, will not only reach him better ways of cultivating his land, but will convince him that his soil will produce more if properly handled. The college expects to install an outfit in all the big districts of the state, and from there carried into all of the smaller districts so that the smallest grower may have the advantages of the college experiment. Even at present it is planned to show the pictures in every grange hall in the state.

## "Thoroughbred" and "Purebred"

The two terms, "thoroughbred" and "purebred," so often confused, are, strictly speaking, absolutely different. "Purebred" (which, to be grammatically correct, should be "purely bred") means just what the term implies; that is, of pure breeding. In its general application it is used by stock dictionary writers with the term "eligible for registration." "Thoroughbred" is the name of the old British breed of racing horses, and is never properly applied to any other class of stock, although frequently used in error as applying to any purebred animal. Even Webster's dictionary recognizes this latter use, but no well-informed and careful writer or speaker makes the mistake of using the word "thoroughbred" in place of "purebred." It is the name of a breed of horses, and nothing more.

## Supplementary Feed for Hog

The most suitable supplementary feed for fattening hogs seems to depend on several variable factors. Oil meal, cold pressed cottonseed cake, and tankage rank close together in the profits secured in nearly all tests. In some tests these by-products give faster gains and more profit than corn and alfalfa, and in other tests it is the reverse. The physical condition of the hogs as influenced by weather and other factors seems to determine whether alfalfa hay or such a by-product as these just mentioned is the most profitable to feed with corn for fattening hogs.

Mrs. Spooner—Men make me tired. Mrs. Spooner—What's the matter now?

Mrs. Spooner—My husband saw Mrs. Keedick yesterday, and I asked him what she had on, and he replied, "Oh, clothes."

## HARD ON CHILDREN

When Teacher Has the Habit

"Best is best, and best will ever live." When a person feels this way about Postum they are glad to give testimony for the benefit of others.

A school teacher writes: "I had been a coffee drinker since my childhood, and the last few years I had indulged me seriously. Tea produces about the same effects as coffee, because they both contain the drugs, caffeine and tannin."

"One cup of coffee taken at breakfast would cause me to become so nervous that I could scarcely go through with my duties, and this nervousness was often accompanied by depression of spirits and heart palpitation."

"I am a teacher by profession, and when under the influence of coffee had to struggle against crossness when in the school room."

"When talking this over with my physician, he suggested that I try Postum, so I purchased a package and made it carefully according to directions; found it excellent of flavor and nourishing."

"In a short time I noticed very gratifying effects. My nervousness disappeared, life seemed full of sunshine, and my heart troubled me no longer."

"I attribute my change in health and spirits to Postum alone."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original formula—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 39c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

## You and Jim

Should Understand Each Other Much Better—Help Him, He Will Help You

Only a storekeeper—that's all. Down street—yes, in your own town.

Plain sort of a fellow, him—not much of a merchant, no. Decent chap, though, and honest.

When you drop into his store, it's like him, plain.

He calls you "Bill," you call him "Jim," home folks, you know.

He asks you how the children are, and wife and how you are.

He shows you what you want to buy, he tells you if it's good or bad—and names the price.

"Just charge it, Jim," you say. "I'm a little short right now."

"All right, Bill," he says, and wraps it up.

He pays his taxes here; he chips in all he can to help along the fire department and police, the schools and churches.

He sits in lounge with you; he calls around when you are sick.

He hires home folks to clerk and keep his books; he buys his groceries, meat and clothes, the little furniture at home of neighbor merchants.

"Isn't much, but what it is, your town gets all the benefit."

Your bill comes due and still you're short of ready cash; "I'll have to stand you off awhile," you say.

All right, Bill, says he, "I know you'll pay me when you can," and neither grocer nor grocer's clerk.

Pretty decent sort of chap, isn't he? You know it!

But what about the catalog you keep at home and study nights and Sundays?

You read the side-show line of talk about the stuff it lists.

Yes, and when you have the coin, maybe, you make an order for some things you think you've got to have and with the order send the dough; you buy it sight unseen.

In this the shipment comes—you'd hate to have Jim know. Course it's none of his business, but then, he might feel hurt because you haven't paid him what you owe.

Somehow the plunder that you get doesn't seem so wonderful as the story of it read; in fact it isn't what you thought it was.

And if you're stung, as others often are, you don't put up a holler and ask your money back. Nary!

You read the line of talk again, and find the chap who wrote it was a darn sight smoother than you; thought, he worked his description of him, before you chop, and just a self, filled in his artful gaps and now you're stung, you'd a little rather not one'd find it out.

But, Jim, oh, that's another matter, quite. If accidentally you happen to forget to warn the Jke you bought of him, before you chop, and just a clean cut semi-circle from its edge; or if the cook stove Mandy bought of Jim don't somehow suit her notion about the way it bakes or draws; or if the barrel churn he sold you sags because the girls forgot to keep a little water in it—

Why, you go right back to Jim and if he doesn't hustle around and smile and hand you another axe, no charge, or send a man to see the stove and clean your soot-clogged chimney out, or tighten up your churn—by thunder, you cut loose and rip him up the back and down again—this time different.

Yep!

Poor old Jim!

Only a storekeeper—that's all.

"He can't compete with mail order folks, you say; he don't know how to buy; he hasn't the outfit; his prices are too high."

Listen!

If he can't compete, the fault is yours as much as his.

You measure by a double standard. You finger over his stock, you blow your breath on his razor blades, you get his guarantees and then you steal him off and let him sweat until you're good and ready to pay—while to the strangers, who neither know you nor care a tinker's cuss about you, you must pay before you see or get the goods.

You make Jim earn the slender profit that he makes on you; you make him pay the cost when you never short of funds; you squeeze poor Jim and Jew him down and strain the truth to beat the band; you strew his path with thorns and rocks.

And if you neighbors do like you and send their ready cash away to swell the savings bank, or you never short your own or you, some day not very far away, poor Bill will reach the point where he can't longer hold the bag and when he closes up or moves away, there's one more vacant business room in town.

And real estate is on the bum—how axed, how backed, how sore, but stores are fewer, business worse and worse each year. The schools are getting punk, you've got to send your children to the city for a decent education—and for that you must pay cash.

Why?

Think it over.

—Mike Kinney.

## "The Undeniable Fact"

The undeniable fact is that Belgium in 1914 was tortured by Germany for doing exactly what in 1907 the government of the United States urged her to do, and the government of the United States has neglected either the courage or the moral sense of responsibility to make a protest. This failure of our government is one of the shameful events of the war. It has done as much as any other one thing to convince the German government and people that we are afraid to make a protest even in defence of our own rights.—The New York Outlook.

Teacher—Yes, the ruler of Russia is called the Czar. Now, what is the ruler of Germany called?

Young Bill—Please, miss, I know what me father called him, but I don't like to tell you.

She—I suppose you know all the best people in town?

He—Yes, but I don't have to associate with them.

## Pale, Feeble Girls

Weakness Generally Comes on as Womanhood Approaches

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. How often one sees girls who have been strong and lively become suddenly weak, depressed, irritable and listless.

It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red tint of health. If the blood is not healthy at this critical stage the body is weakened and grave disorders follow.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been life-long invalidism or an early death. They are a blood-builder or unequalled richness, strengthening weak nerves and producing a liberal supply of red, healthy blood which every girl needs to sustain her strength.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their value over and over again to young women whose health was failing. Miss Maudie Duffield, Eramosa, Ont., says: "It gives me great pleasure to tell you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. When I was approaching the age of womanhood I suffered greatly from bloodlessness, or anaemia. My weight was a drag to me, I had no appetite and never felt rested in the morning. I could scarcely walk for five minutes at a time without taking a rest. I was troubled with severe headaches, and things looked gloomy indeed. I doctored for a long time and got but little, if any, benefit. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and did so and after taking them for a time felt better. I continued taking the Pills until I had used six boxes, when I felt like a new person, and was again enjoying splendid health. I would strongly advise any girl who is weak or run down to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Western Potatoes

For Ontario

A Surplus of 2,000,000 Bushels in Alberta Alone

(Toronto Globe)

Owing to the failure of the Ontario potato crop this year certain dealers have expressed the opinion that prices would reach \$2 a bag for that commodity before spring. Some of the large wholesalers along Front street, however, when asked about the market situation for potatoes, stated that there was no ground for such opinions.

Although the New Brunswick acreage of that crop was decreased this season owing to former poor prices, the market for their potatoes has been limited. British Columbia, which formerly was supplied from that Maritime Province, now is amply provided for by the west. Thus it will be seen that New Brunswick will still have a considerable surplus for Ontario.

Another important factor to be considered is the large crop in Alberta. That province produced a surplus of over 2,000,000 bushels. Potatoes can be shipped profitably from there to east. It is stated that several carloads are already on the way. The tubers can be bought, shipped in refrigerator cars, and laid down in Toronto for 95c a bag. As wholesalers and retailers are anxious to get about the crop, it means that should potatoes go much beyond the present price (\$1.20) shipments from the west will be made to Ontario in large quantities.

This is the first time the west has been able to export potatoes, which is owing to the increased production, particularly in an area where the towns and cities. This latter fact also accounts for the low price at which they may be bought, for the nearness of the crop to the railroad adds in cutting down transportation expenses. The quality of the potatoes varies. Those produced on heavy land will not keep, and must be used locally. As a great deal of the soil is light, however, the bulk of the crop is in excellent condition for exporting.

## Russian People and War

A gentleman well known in business circles, who recently returned from Petrograd, gave his impressions to a representative of the Daily News. He says that the Russian people are now fighting for liberty in a very important sense of the word. For years he points out, the Germans have dominated and permeated every branch of Russian trade, and now the Russians are determined to be rid of this state of things once and for all. So great is this determination that in Petrograd the use of the German language is forbidden. He went on to say that the impression made upon the Russian people by the retreat in Poland, he continues, they seem to realize fully that it is only the result of a shortage of munitions, and they place implicit confidence in their leaders, and await with calm faith in the future. If there is any misconception in Russia regarding the work of the allies in the west, and of the British fleet on the seas, it is entirely due to ignorance. Fully 75 per cent. of the people are uneducated and many of them have never seen a steamer. In these circumstances, it is not easy for them to realize the work that the British navy is doing, and it is that the torpedoing of a neutral or other steamer can ever take place at all.

## War Hits London Shoemakers

Among the horrors of war from which the west end of London is suffering is a shortage of patent leather. Not ordinary patent or Japanese leather, which is turned out in great quantities in England, and is employed in the making of the cheaper kinds of women's shoes and men's dancing pumps, but the superior leather which glitters on the feet of persons who can afford to pay high prices for their footwear.

This variety is made in Austria, and only in one place, where, owing to the skill of the people or the peculiar properties of the water, or the method of varnishing and drying which is followed, the resultant leather is unique in its gloss and durability.

## The Russian Duma

No Barbers Are Wanted Where the Members Meet

The Petrograd correspondent of the London Daily Mail sends an interesting account of the memorable opening session of the Duma on August 1, the anniversary of the outbreak of the war, in which he describes the Russian parliamentary body.

The legislative chamber, he says, is in shape like the French chamber of deputies.

"Imagine a large, oblong hall," the correspondent continues. "In the middle of the side which faces you as you enter is the president's dais. Here he sits, raised above everyone else, with a vice-president on either side of him. Below him is the platform for the orator who is addressing the house. No members speak from his place. He goes to the tribune. Here he is a little above his audience, which makes speaking more easy. It also makes him more easily heard."

"The members' seats are arranged in a semi-circle facing the president and the speaker's platform. The floor is slightly 'raked,' that is to say, it slopes upward. Each member has a seat of his own. None has to stand, as many of our members of parliament do whenever there is a big debate."

"Duma," by the way, means literally not a talking assembly (parliament) but a council of thinkers (from doo, to think). Do not think, however, that it is more thoughtful body than others of its kind. A glance round at its members shows that they are no different for the most part from those who sit in public assemblies everywhere else. Only in one outward aspect do they claim unique distinction. They must be quite the hairiest assembly in the world. There are bald heads to be seen, but not nearly so many as at Westminster, for instance, or in the Capitol at Washington, or in the legislative palace over the Concord bridge. The clean shaven can be counted; there are not half a dozen of them. The greater number of deputies have beards as well as moustaches, and then there are also the priests, with their long hair flowing from their heads about their shoulders, in addition to that which issues from their chins and cheeks.

"Most of these priests' members are on the extreme right. Here sits the party which opposes all change. At first sight the desks on this quarter appear to be occupied entirely by ecclesiastics. They look very fine in their cassocks of blue or gray or nut-berry silk, with gold or silver chains round their necks and crosses on their breasts. Most of them are big men, broad as well as tall, with a stolid dignity which seems to defy the world to alter."

"Yet it moves in spite of them. Here is Mr. Rodzianko, president of the Duma, burly himself, more than comely man, with a noble voice and practiced oratory, declaring in his opening discourse that not only have there been changes in the ministry of late, but that the whole spirit of the administration has become different."

"On his right sit the ministers. Not the same who were there when the Duma last met. The 'old gang' have nearly all disappeared. For the blood of one of that gang, even the Nationalists are now clamoring. The Nationalists before the war had only one principle, which was that the acts of the 'old gang' must be supported. There are a new war minister, a new home secretary, a new head of the church, new ministers of education, justice, trade and industry."

Ashtma Doesn't Wear Off Alone. Do not make the mistake of waiting for asthma to wear away by itself. While you are waiting the disease is surely gathering a stronger foothold and you live in danger of stronger and yet stronger attacks. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy taken early, will prevent impatient coughing and wheezing chronic and saves hours of awful suffering.

## Grain Grades for Seed

For Seed Purposes Red Fife and Marquis Wheat Must Be Kept Separate

An order-in-council has been issued establishing certain grades of grain, exclusively for seed purposes, without affecting the commercial grades fixed under the Canadian Grain Act.

The primary purpose of the order-in-council is to create a substantial supply of Red Fife and Marquis wheat, oats and six rowed barley that is clean, of superior quality, and reasonably pure, so that such grain may be made available to farmers, seed merchants, or grain dealers at a cost at a minimum cost, the main object being the improvement of field crops."

The nomenclature of grades of grain for seed purposes shall be as follows, the same having been revised and approved by the chief inspector of grain:

Canada Western seed oats shall be composed of 95 per cent. of white oats, sound, clean and free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

For seed purposes Red Fife and Marquis wheat shall be kept separate. No grain shall be accepted for seed which will require a large dockage to clean.

Seed inspectors shall observe the foregoing regulations in the grading of grain for seed purposes. Nevertheless inasmuch as the operations of seed inspectors are dependent upon and follow after the operations of grain inspectors in respect of the grain to be examined as to suitability for seed purposes, the seed inspectors will remain subject to the approval of the chief inspector of grain or his deputy in all matters of procedure and prompt attendance to duties, and for efficiency and accuracy of technical work done seed inspectors shall be responsible to the minister of agriculture.

Once, while Hans Richter was rehearsing Tchaikowski's "Romeo and Juliet" music, the violinist was a very passionate melody to play. Richter was by no means satisfied that the necessary variety of expression had been obtained.

"Gentlemen, gentlemen," said he, "you all

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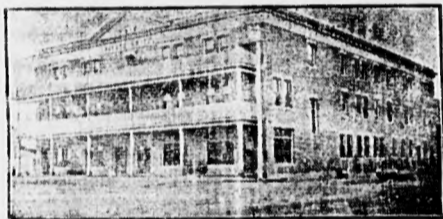
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You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.



**Thomas Henderson**  
Successor to McKie and Henderson  
**REAL ESTATE**  
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### THE OLD AND NEW

They used to say:

"Has anybody here seen Kelley?" But now at Cluny it is: Has anybody here seen REAZIN—the OIL MAN

He handles the highest quality of oils and greases obtainable—That's why.

### OAK OAK OAK

2x4's 2x6's and 2x8's from 4 to 16 feet long, all in the best of seasoned oak. Buy your reaches and eveners from us and get the full size of the stick for less money than you can buy elsewhere. This class of goods isn't meant for SHOW but for STRENGTH and we can guarantee the latter.

**Revelstoke Sawmill Co. Ltd.**  
**C. L. FARROW, Local Manager**

## Sparks From Majorville

Mr. and Mrs. A. Fountain reside at the post office.

Miss A. Glambek spent Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bartsch.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Francis are on a trip to the Niagara Falls district, Ont., where Mrs. Francis people reside.

Mrs. L. A. Leavell and family have gone to Froid, Mont., where they may reside indefinitely.

We tender congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hagg (nee Miss Mabel Long) who were married in Cassano on Wednesday of last week. They gave a wedding dance at Liberty school on Friday evening which was greatly enjoyed by those present.

Miss L. M. Lobb, who taught school at the Pioneer school district has gone to Dahamel, Alta., to spend her holidays, consequently one of our lone bachelor friends looks kind of lonely and wonders "will ye no come back again."

During the recent cold snap the hot air artist packed his steam pipes around with him. When there is a blow-out or the exhaust escapes it is generally absorbed by that rag at Cassano.

Mr. Howard Mulberry from Idaho Falls, Idaho, a former resident here looking after his farming interests and incidentally keeping his eye on a farmers daughter, combining pleasure with business. Now, Howard you must not take anything back to Idaho Falls this time but your wheat money, because.

Mr. Russel and Frank Mills have gone to Calgary to take in the school of instruction in gasoline engineering provided by the International Harvesting Co.

A cowboy to the highlands bound Cries, "hold that old grey mare." She gave a lurch a side-step too And left him in the air.

He tried again to ride that horse She braced her both front feet, She heaved aloft and turning too She dumped him on the street.

A school man passing by that way Beheld his awful plight, She deftly caught the trailing lines and held them firm and tight.

She gently patted on the nose And didn't seem to care, Then in the stirrup placed her foot And lit on the old mare.

"Giddy up", she cried and off did glide, This vicious old grey mare, She skipped along the country side Tra la de bonair.

The rider sat upon the ground And pondered in his wrath, As every body else would do, The charms a school man bath.

—Majorville Kipling

### Death of D. E. Taylor of Namaka

As reported in our last issue Mr. Taylor was seized by heart failure on New Year's day and on Friday evening last he passed peacefully away. The Rev. Mr. Boles of Strathmore conducted a short funeral service at the home on Saturday and then the remains of Mr. Taylor were taken to the C. P. R. station en route to Butte, Mont. Mr. Taylor's two sons accompanied the body.

Mr. Taylor leaves a widow, two sons and one daughter, Mrs. Hastings, and seven grand children.

Mr. Taylor came to Namaka some years ago and was one of the first residents in Namaka. He was a successful farmer and was greatly respected by all his neighbors.

### Coming Events

Jan. 22—T. H. Beach's Monthly auction sale.

Feb. 1—G. S. Warren, Ouelletteville auction sale.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month.

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.



The Supreme Court  
of Alberta

1916

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the year 1916. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a sitting is a holiday, such Court or sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

**Appellate Division**  
EDMONTON—Second Tuesday in January, First Tuesday in April and Third Tuesday in September.

CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in February, Third Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in November.

**For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes**

EDMONTON AND CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January and each Tuesday thereafter, except during vacation (commencing after the long vacation on the third Tuesday in September).

**For Trial of Civil Jury Causes**  
EDMONTON AND CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in April, and Fifth Tuesday in October.

**For Trial of all Criminal Causes**  
EDMONTON AND CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January, Fourth Tuesday in March, Fifth Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in October.

WETASKIWIN—Third Tuesday in February and First Tuesday in October.

RED DEER—Fourth Tuesday in January and Third Tuesday in September.

STETTLE—Third Tuesday in March and Fifth Tuesday in October. Medicine HAT—First Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November.

MACLEOD—First Tuesday in March and Third Tuesday in October. LETHBRIDGE—Fifth Tuesday in February and third Tuesday in September.

**For Trial of all Civil Causes**  
WETASKIWIN—Second Tuesday in May and Fourth Tuesday in November.

RED DEER—Second Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November.

STETTLE—Fourth Tuesday in April and Third Tuesday in December. MEDICINE HAT—Second Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December.

MACLEOD—Third Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December.

LETHBRIDGE—Second Tuesday in February, Fourth Tuesday in May and Third Tuesday in November.

DATED at Edmonton, Alberta, this 20th day of December, 1915.

G. P. Owen Fenwick  
Acting Deputy Attorney General.

### Notice of Application for the Transfer of a Brand

Notice is hereby given under the provisions of section 14 of the Brand Act, that an application has been filed with the Recorder of Brands at Medicine Hat, for the registration of a transfer to J. J. Miller of Lawsonburg of two cattle brands U and PK

on the right and left ribs respectively, at present recorded in the name of Prince Kerr Ranch Company of Calgary, but which were sold to Robert L. Shaw of Stettler and afterwards resold to said J. J. Miller aforesaid.

In the absence of valid objections to the said transfer filed in the office of the Recorder of Brands at Medicine Hat before the expiration of thirty days from the date of the second publication of this notice, the said transfer may be completed under the provisions of the Act.

JAS. WILSON,  
Recorder of Brands,  
Office of the Recorder of Brands,  
Medicine Hat, Alta.

### Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT	
1 Northern	89c
2 Northern	88c
3 Northern	88c
4 Northern	82c
5 Northern	70c
6 Northern	61c
Feed	56c
2 C. W. Oats	29½
Ex. 1 Feed Oats	26½
3 Barley	40½
4 Barley	35½
Feed	27½
1 Nor West Flax	81.73
2 Can West	1.70
3	1.48

We have just received a big stock of crockery and glassware. Come and inspect and compare our prices. We defy competition. The Gleichen Trading Company.]

## Gleichen Roll of Honor

Appended is the honor roll of the men who have enlist from Gleichen to fight for their King and Country. We trust that friends will send in the names of any we have omitted.

10th Battalion  
C Marshall

12th Mounted Rifles

L Cpl E Wagstaffe  
Geo Moss  
N H Syng  
Reg Jovett  
H G Robinson  
Cpl W Bieby  
P Rogers  
F Duckworth  
J Weddell  
W Jefferies  
A Ross  
Lance, Corp. W H Nixon  
H Shoullice  
L J Engstrom  
A Michie  
C A Blencowe  
C Wynters

13th Mounted Rifles

Sergt Hicks  
W L Clark  
H G Robinson  
B Wheeler

31st Battalion

A S Woods  
T W Woodland  
Frank Vigar, wounded  
Frank Smith  
E Weddell  
Sergt A Weddell  
John Aitken  
G Wakefield

56th Battalion

R Beaton  
H Roberts  
R Dodgson  
J Edwards  
Sergt Devine  
W Kay  
J Gittens  
W Whitfield

56th Battalion

A Roberts  
M Lee  
G Conford  
N Clements  
W McDuff  
M Lawless  
W Varndell  
E Keyte  
J P Collyer

63rd Battalion

Sergt Harry Bowness  
Frank Crockett  
A Weaver  
A Melville  
A Wheeler

82nd Battalion

J O'Neill  
J Woodward  
Sergt John Roberts  
G Maitland  
Austin Brown  
Rod Gooderham  
John Olsen  
Arthur Robert Jones  
Frank Telford  
J O'Keefe  
C Befus  
J Cassels  
E A Wyndam  
J W P Clark  
N Harris  
J Christenson  
J W Eglee  
J Williamson  
W McLean  
R Blacome  
John Caruthers  
A W Sibbald  
H Glenn

G Wade, Medical Corps

T Robinson

F Smart, C.A.S.C.

J Heper, C.A.S.C.

J Riddell, reservist

W Riddell, reservist

Sergt-Major Coates

N Parker, Medical Corps

T Gordon

Sergt Orr

A K Tennant

R Rose

F G C Mortimer, Lieut. A. O. D.

J T Johnston

W G Potts

J Connelly

D Douglas

G Daly

W Reynolds

E Rastaine

F Francis

G B Jones

K Napier

B Jackson

J Anderson

Robert Riches

Bert Ritchie

H Holmes

Capt J T Hughes, Staff

John Martin, French army

J M Cevner, French army

Sergt. Paul DeConinck, Belgium

David Elder, 79th Highlanders

Sergt G R Fox, Princess Patricia's

wounded

Capt E F Ward, K R R, wounded

MARK NODDLE, killed in action

\* Killed in action.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President  
JOHN AIRD, General Manager  
H. V. F. JONES, Asst. General Manager  
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

### BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager.

## Now That Winter Has Set in you will require warm clothing

Corduroy shirts in fawn, green and brown at \$2.50 each.  
Heavy flannel shirts from \$1.25 to \$2.25  
Lined work gloves from \$1.25 to \$2  
Lined dress mocha gloves from \$1.25 to \$1.75  
All kinds of heavy all wool underwear \$2.50 to \$5 per suit  
All kinds of warm footwear for severe weather  
A full line of Slater shoes at \$5.50 and \$6  
Sheepskin lined coats from \$6.50 to \$10.50  
Bishop's fur coats at \$25 each

See our full line of suits from \$9.50 to \$25 including Semi-Ready suits  
Come in and inspect our goods

The Hicks Trading Co.

### Phone 37

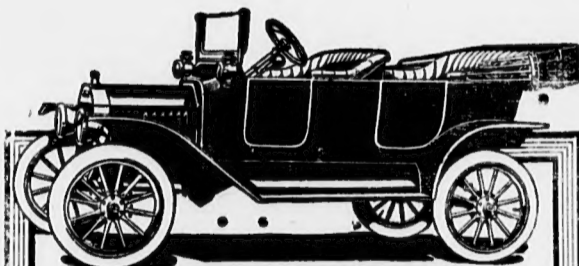
For Steam Coal, Galt Coal  
Bankhead Hard Coal,  
and Briquettes.

### Phone 37

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.

We move anything with two ends

**BROWN'S TRANSFER**



"MADE IN CANADA"

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The following prices F. O. B. Ford, Ontario, effective August 2, 1915:

Ford Runabout \$480

Ford Touring Car \$530

No Speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars are fully equipped. Place your order early to ensure delivery.

W. R. McKIE, GLEICHEN  
LICENSED DEALER.

Ford

Is YOUR Subscription PAID Up